

63.84
Africa
1921-1924

OOT DRAKENSTEIN NURSERIES



1924 (ILLUSTRATED) CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST of FRUIT TREES

GROWN BY
H.E.V. PICKSTONE & BROTHER, Ltd.
P.O. SIMONDIUM, C.P.

(BRANCH NURSERIES AT KLAVER AND ELGIN.)

Africa

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If you prefer this Catalogue in Dutch please let us
know, when a copy will at once be sent to you.

As u hierdie Katalogus in Afrikaans wil hê, wees
dan so goed om ons te laat weet, dan stuur ons
u 'n eksemplaar.

Н.Е.А. ВІКІСОНЕ & ВІОЛЕНЬ

卷之三

BO'SIMONDOW' CYBE OR GOOD HOLE. Osga Mo.

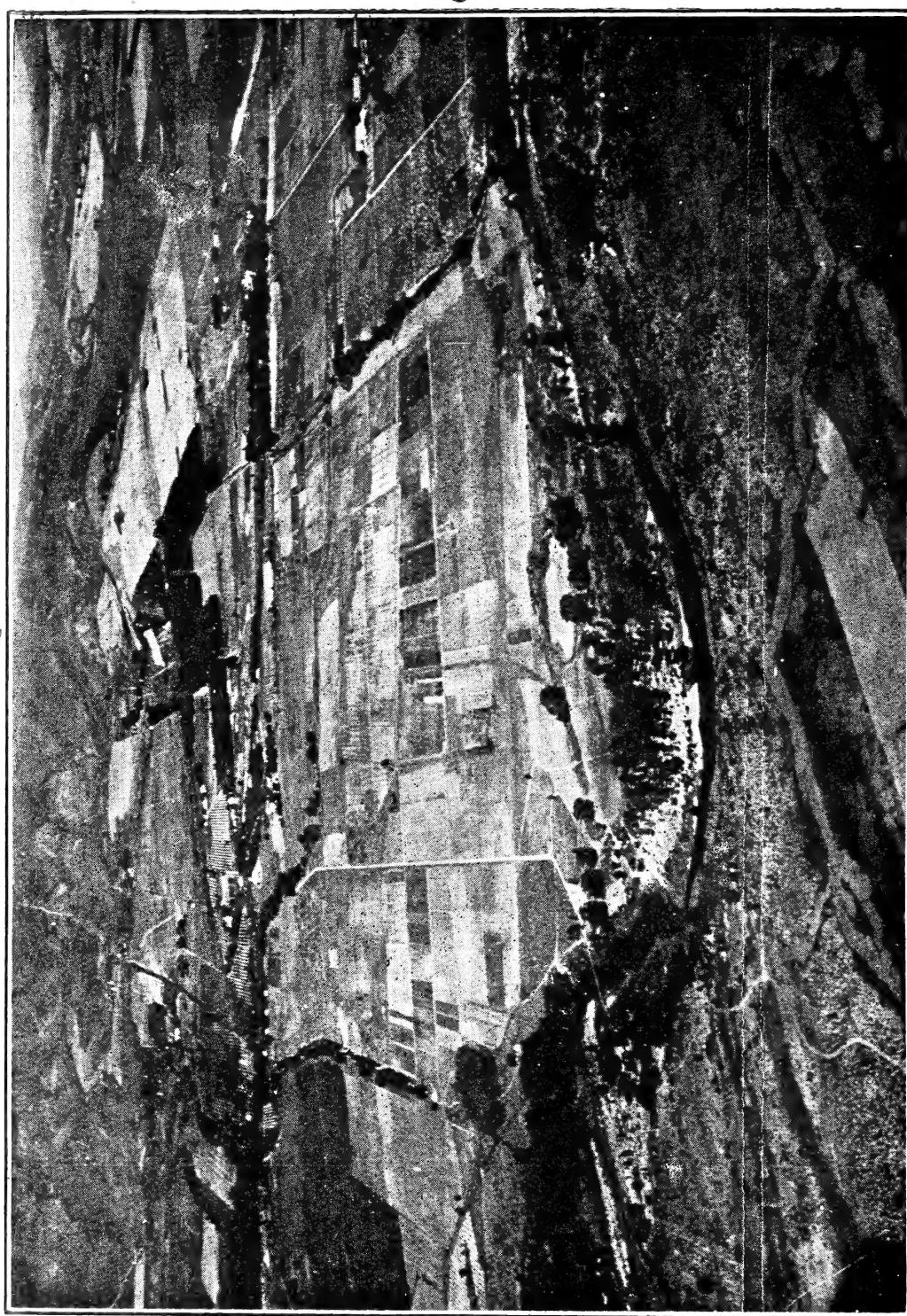
One of the best tools for full life success. Season 102

Dec 2013

Wiederholung der Vorträge der 1. und 2. Sitzung des Ausschusses für die Ausarbeitung eines Gesetzes über die Abgaben an die Landesregierung (siehe Seite 20 und 21).



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF OUR NURSERIES, SHOWING SIMONDIUM RAILWAY STATION, AND OUR OFFICES AND PACKHOUSES, IN THE FOREGROUND.
TAKEN BY AVIATION, LTD. 5/10



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF OUR NURSERIES, SHOWING THE BERG RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND, AND OUR OFFICES AND PACKHOUSES IN THE DISTANCE, TAKEN BY AVIATION, LTD.

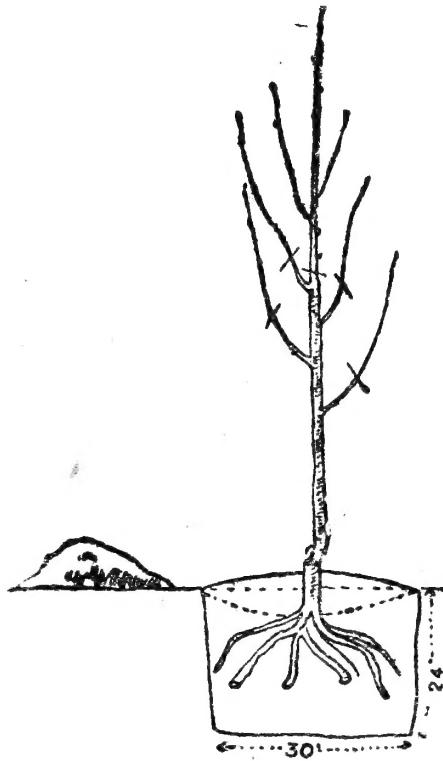
GROOT DRAKENSTEIN NURSERIES



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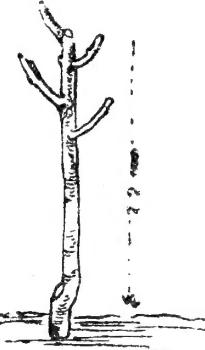
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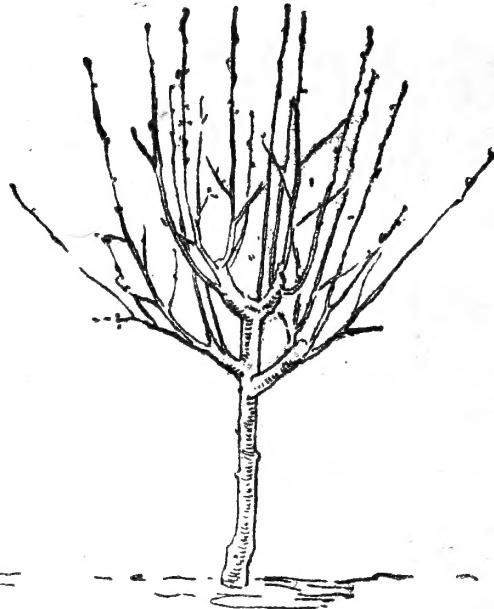


SECTION OF GROUND *after planting.*

The dotted line above the roots represents the basin to be left after planting, and which is to be filled with water, which, when the water has soaked away, is filled with the remaining ground shown on the left, if the planting is followed by a good rain it will be unnecessary to apply water.



View of same tree after having been cut back, which should be done immediately after planting.



Same tree after its first season's growth.

PLAN

showing Size of Hole, Method of Trimming the Roots, Planting, Watering and Pruning all Yearling Fruit Trees.—The same applies to the planting of two-year-old trees, excepting that the Pruning is not quite so close.

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TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Our catalogue this year contains a few additional varieties. We specially recommend to your notice the new sorts of Almonds, which are well worth planting together with the old standard sorts. The more sorts you have, for cross fertilisation purposes, the better.

It has always been our policy to test as far as possible any new variety accepted for our catalogue, and to offer same for sale at our usual prices. Our firm never has asked, and we hope never will ask, higher prices for new introductions, as we fully recognise that it is more than likely they may turn out no more valuable than those already recognised as of established commercial value. Our policy is to help the grower, securing the best possible results, and the longest ripening line of suitable varieties of trees, at, as near as possible, fixed and standard prices.

Our prices have been revised in a few instances this season, and in each instance in the interests of our clients.

We would draw planters' attention to the article on Apples on Communis root. This is a return to our policy of some years ago. Clients will recall that for many years we supplied Apples both on blight-proof and Communis stocks. Some growers in the Western Province we know are prejudiced against Northern Spy stock, on account of its dwarfing tendency to the resultant trees.

We wish to thank our clients throughout South Africa for the consistent support that they have given to our firm. We feel that they thoroughly recognise that we strive, to the utmost of our ability, to serve the best interests of planters, in each and every instance.

For ourselves, we have the fullest confidence in the future of the Fruit Industry, both Citrus and Deciduous, and are showing this in many ways, and by increased enterprise and expansion. The establishment of the Fruitgrowers Co-operative Exchange of South Africa, Ltd., and the reconciliation within its ranks, in our opinion, safeguards the future of growers, and we honestly believe that this organisation of loyal growers can deal successfully with every question that may crop up in the future, bearing on the stability of our industry.

H. E. V. PICKSTONE & BROTHER LIMITED.

P.O. Simondium, C.P.,
15th January, 1924.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 14 and 15.

**DO YOU WANT TO HELP US AND YOUR FELLOW
FRUIT-GROWERS?**

If so, when you have a spare half hour and your trees have been planted a few years and are beginning to show results in bearing, drop us a few lines as to which sorts are proving the most successful with you, especially in apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines and plums. We are fully posted on the citrus position throughout the Union.

We shall have these tabulated as a record, and it will assist us to minimise the risk of beginners planting other than the most suitable varieties. We already have a great deal of data in our office, outside the personal experience of our Managing Directors, but for the sake of the industry, and for planters in general, and for our own sake, we wish to reduce waste planting to an absolute minimum, and thus avoid waste of labour and money.

INTRODUCTION.

It gives us great pleasure to submit our 30th Annual Price List to the South African public interested in Fruit Growing.

We regret that again last season, owing to shortage of stocks in some lines, we were unable to supply all clients with their full requirements, and we anticipate for the same reason we shall have again this season disappointed clients, especially in Apples. We can only urge planters to send on their orders without any delay and directly they have decided to plant during the coming season.

Our business is more than South African, as we have opened up considerable business with Central, East and West Africa, both British and Portuguese, Uganda, St. Helena, the Belgian Congo, Mauritius, Egypt, and also Europe.

We shall (outside of the selling season) always be pleased to assist our customers with information in any way we can; it is **distinctly a pleasure for us to do so.** Purchasers must remember that as our trees are sold under a guarantee of genuineness, all interest is **not** lost in them directly payment for same is received, but careful account, dating back for twenty-five years, is kept of the particulars of each consignment. Our clientele can, therefore, at any time (if they lose track of the varieties purchased) get a duplicate from us to put them straight.

If you should have any complaint to make on receipt of consignment, we should **esteem it a favour** if you will make it, **and without delay**, as mistakes will occasionally occur.

Our trees are—as always—sold by height, as specified on pages 12 and 13, great care will be taken to have the grading liberally done.

Our shipping season for deciduous trees commences end of May and continues till September, or, with the aid of cold storage, until end of October.

Regarding the respective value of the different sizes of trees, both have exceeded expectations of buyers. It is usually considered that the first size trees are easier to transplant.

Our stocks include the leading Californian, Australian and European and South African varieties.

A great many of our customers leave their selection entirely to us; we try to merit their confidence in this respect by following up the history of varieties in several countries and

districts. A great deal of planting, however, has now been undertaken all over the country; and we feel sure that the first thing intending planters of orchards should do, is to ascertain the behaviour of the different classes and varieties in their immediate neighbourhood. After posting yourself on the results of your neighbours' plantings, it will be time to communicate with us, informing us of the results of your inquiries, and as to how you intend disposing of the product; whether in its green state, by canning, sun-drying or evaporating, or as a home orchard only; we shall then be placed in a position to give you advice, which we trust will be of value to you.

Our description of varieties can be relied upon with a fair degree of accuracy, being drawn from such authorities as Dr. Hogg, the English, and Mr. Charles Downing, the American Pomologists, but mainly from actual South African data.

Clients must, however, remember that varieties occasionally vary in the matter of colour, size, etc., in different parts of the country, owing to climatic and other differences. This refers also to their date of ripening.

Owing to the prevalence of the Woolly Aphis, or American Blight, throughout South Africa, we have found it desirable to work nearly all our apples on to Blight-proof stock. We use almost entirely the Northern Spy stock of our own growing. We have now for thirty years had experience of this stock in all parts of South Africa, and can say that it has proved absolutely Blight-proof and is suited to all the varying climatic conditions and soils of this country.

All apples on Blight-proof stocks are guaranteed to be as described and sold, and are absolutely Blight-proof up to the bud or graft, which is generally about 12 ins. above ground level, thus insuring against any possibility of the Blight getting below the ground.

Of course (with the exception of a few varieties which are absolutely immune from blight both root and branches) it must not be expected that the branches of varieties will remain clean from attack simply because the trees are worked on Blight-proof stocks. It will, however, be sufficiently plain to clients that it is comparatively easy to eradicate Blight from branches, whereas it is almost an impossibility to remove the Blight once it has got into the roots, which it can never do if the trees are on Blight-proof stock. We give this information as we have on several occasions found misunderstandings occurring on this point.

APPLE TREES on Common Seedling Roots. For those planters indifferent to the advantages of having their trees on genuine Blight-proof stocks, as well as for others who may disfavour the Northern Spy as a root for the Apple, we are now working and offering for sale, at much lower prices, certain of the most favoured commercial varieties grafted on common seedling stocks of our own raising. These make a strong growing tree, but are of course not resistant to American Blight, and for that reason only we shall, as always, continue to recommend the use of the Northern Spy as a stock, provided it is worked and grown in such a manner as to ensure that not only the entire root system, but also the lower portion of the stem, can be guaranteed Blight-proof.

We will say, however, that, in our opinion, so far as concerns the Western Province of the Cape, where the Woolly Aphis is to some extent kept in check by certain parasites, the more resistant varieties worked on common seedling stocks may also be planted with success.

Here again we make no excuse for once more urging upon the buyer of Apple trees on Blight-proof stocks, the vital necessity of making sure that the genuine article is being supplied, and that is a stock having the pedigree variety grafted on to it well above ground level. Unfortunately it has recently become a very common practice to graft the pedigree variety on to the Spy root below ground level, for by so doing a year's time and considerable trouble and expense is saved. Such trees, though offered for sale as on Blight-proof root, are no more Blightproof than if worked on common seedling stocks.

The **PEARS** are worked on seedling pear stocks only.

The **PLUMS** are worked both on Peach and Mariana stocks. The latter stock we can recommend with confidence, after many years of experience.

Further, it must be mentioned that many varieties of domestic plums will not make a sound junction when worked on peach stock, and **vice versa**. These are technical points which must not be overlooked, and purchasers should rely on their nurseryman to use his best judgment thereon.

The **PEACHES** are worked on Peach stock only, although we have a few experimental Peaches on Plum root.

The **ALMONDS** are worked on peach stock. We have a few on Mariana stock.

"HINTS ON FRUIT GROWING."

By H. E. V. Pickstone.

We shall be pleased to send a copy of this book in either English or Dutch, free of all expense, to any grower who cares for one.

We are convinced that a perusal will obviate many mistakes, and much valuable information on all matters pertaining to the Fruit Industry from the experience of many experts is compiled therein. Also it contains the advertisements of many of the leading firms who stock fruit-growers' supplies, and is of considerable value as a reference book on most matters pertaining to fruit growing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLEASE READ VERY CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

1. All correspondence should be addressed to H. E. V. Pickstone & Brother, Limited, P.O., Simondium, Cape Province.

All Money Orders payable at Paarl or Simondium.

Bankers: Standard Bank, Paarl.

Telegraphic Address: "Pickstone, Simondium."

Telephone: No. 12, Simondium.

2. **Customers will oblige us very much by using, as far as possible, the printed order form annexed. We have inserted it in duplicate as so many clients send in several orders, either for themselves or friends.**

When many hundreds of orders are received, prompt despatch is greatly facilitated thereby. However, if this is not possible, please write your order legibly on a separate sheet and not mixed up in the body of the letter.

Alterations or delays to orders. Under no circumstances can we accept alterations to any order later than fifteen days before the arranged date for despatch.

3. All orders are carefully labelled and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge (which does not nearly cover the cost), will be made—3s. per 100, or £1 per 1,000.

The charge for Citrus Trees, when put up in our specially constructed cases in the manner in which we usually pack same, will be at the rate of 9s. per 100. Our smallest size of citrus crate holds from 10 to 18, depending on size of trees. If an order is for less than 10 trees, they are packed in a bale instead of a crate; therefore it is better, when convenient, to make the order up to not less than that number, as the trees usually travel better in a crate. The charge for packing the small size crates, is 2s. 6d.

4. We must emphasize the fact that all orders are at the risk of the purchaser after being put on rails. We must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the forwarders.

5. Kindly specially note that it is very difficult to hold back trees standing in the nursery beyond the middle of August. This, is of course, dependent on the season, and the component parts of the order. For instance, Apples can be readily held back until later, but the sap rises in Almonds, Quinces, and certain varieties of peaches much earlier. It must, therefore, be distinctly understood, between buyer and ourselves, that we shall, if necessary, in the interests of our client, send on the order at the latest date possible. In any instance we shall inform our client to this effect by wire so that he may have opportunity to prepare the land.

6. Our customers are requested to notify us, **immediately on receipt of consignment**, of any mistakes that might have occurred in their order, or any overcharge or other error in their invoices, and we will at once gladly rectify the same, as we desire to conduct our business in every way satisfactory to those who may favour us with their confidence.

7. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular sizes, kind of stock, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, substitutes will be allowed in case an order cannot be exactly filled, as sometimes happens in all establishments. In case no instructions to this effect accompany the order, **we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly as possible similar to the original order**, never, however, supplying stuff at a higher price than that of the original order.

8. If no substitution is desired, write "**No substitution**" on order sheet, and we will fill only as far as we have the stock.

Should a customer wish a certain number of first-size trees of a particular variety, and we find we are short of the larger size, second size of trees, at the cheaper rate, will be sent to fill the order, **unless instructions are given to the contrary at the time of ordering**, but first size trees, at the higher rate, will never be substituted for second size trees without the sanction of purchaser.

When the selection is left to us, customers should state what proportion of early, medium or late fruit is wanted. **Please remember this.**

Clients are requested to kindly write their full postal address on each communication, as we find occasionally delays occur through insufficiently addressed letters.

Our terms are nett cash on receipt of consignment.

TO CLIENTS IN KENYA COLONY, UGANDA PROTECTORATE, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, MOZAMBIQUE, AND OTHER FOREIGN PARTS.—We have much pleasure in informing clients that Kenya Colony is now open to us for the supply of Citrus Trees of all varieties. For some years we have been excluded from this territory, so far as Citrus is concerned, on account of the presence of citrus canker in the Transvaal, although this serious disease has never been within a thousand miles of our nursery. The position has lately been reviewed by the Government of that Colony, with the above result.

Previous to the restriction mentioned, thousands of our Citrus trees were each year exported there with marked success and very little loss.

When ordering trees it is necessary to state the port to which clients wish them shipped, and also desirable that we are given the name of forwarding agent who will receive the trees, clear them and reconsign them to their ultimate destinations. If no Forwarding Agent is given we shall consign to our own Agents at the Port.

Accounts for freight are rendered by the following mail. Remittances may be made by bank draft, or by money order on Simon's Town Post Office.

In Kenya Colony, Uganda and Mozambique, **permits must first be obtained** from the Agricultural Departments of these countries.

TREES SENT BY PARCELS POST.—Under the Post Office Act clients are enabled to have their trees sent by Agricultural Parcels Post in the Union of South Africa at nominal rates. The charges are as follows:—

Up to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	...	...	...	...	3d.
Up to 3 lbs.	...	...	...	...	6d.
Up to 6 lbs.	...	...	...	...	8d.
Up to 9 lbs.	...	...	...	...	10d.
Up to 11 lbs.	...	...	...	...	1/-

A package of 11 lbs. would contain about 20 second size trees or 12 first size.

We charge 1s. per bale for packing.

Orders for 50 or more trees by **Agricultural Parcels Post** will be sent postage free to any Post Office in the South African Union.

It will be seen that clients at a distance can get their trees in some cases cheaper by post than by rail. We may mention that for Parcels Post orders we have to select the lighter trees. In fact, for first size post trees, we select large second size trees, and for second size post trees we select small second size trees. We therefore recommend our clients to have their trees sent by rail whenever convenient unless small trees will satisfy them.

Parcels Post is very well suited for the transportation of small orders for Citrus trees. By this method orders for Orange and Lemon trees can be sent with a considerable degree of safety quite cheaply. It should be noted that as Citrus trees are packed for post they are partially deprived of their leaves, so that when they are unpacked and planted out it is especially necessary to shade the stems either by a thick coating of whitewash, or by a jacket of straw as recommended later in this Catalogue.

The above rates of Postage apply only to places in the South African Union, including Basutoland but not Swaziland or South-West African Protectorate.

TO CLIENTS IN RHODESIA.—Please note that when the trees are despatched the necessary Customs Form is at once posted to consignees together with Advice Note, etc. Clients should wait for this Form, and take it to the station with them when they fetch their trees. If they live a long way from the station it is always best to give us the name of an Agent who will clear the trees for them and thus save them time.

PRICE LIST

OF

DECIDUOUS TREES.

(Plant from 10th June to 31st August).

Size 1.—Over 3 feet in height.

Size 2.—Over 2 feet in height.

(Excepting in the case of two-year old Apple and Pear trees being already branched; these are sometimes a few inches below these heights).

		Size 1.	Size 2.
Under 100 Trees		2/3 each	1/9 each
Apples on Blightproof Stocks		2/3 each	1/9 each
Other Deciduous Trees, and Apples on Common Seedling Roots		2/- each	1/6 each
100 to 1,000 Trees.			
Apples on Blightproof Stocks		2/- each	1/6 each
Other Deciduous Trees, and Apples on Common Seedling Root.		1/9 each	1/3 each
1,000 Trees and Over.			
Apples on Blightproof Stocks		1/9 each	1/6 each
Cherries, Walnuts		1/6 each	1/3 each
Pear, Apricots		1/6 each	1/- each
Other Deciduous Trees and Apples on Common Seedling Roots		1/3 each	1/- each

SPECIAL PRICES for COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS in lots of 100 trees of a single variety.

	Size 1.	Size 2.
Pears, Apricots and Apples on Common Seedling Roots	1/6 each	1/- each
Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Prunes, Almonds, Quinces, Figs	1/3 each	1/- each

**Extra Sized Trees, 2/9 each,
any variety or quantity.**

Packing 3/- per 100 trees, or £1 per 1,000.

NOTE: Owing to shortage of stocks, we regret we shall be unable to supply more than 100 APPLE TREES on *Blightproof Stock* to any one client.

This List Cancels

PRICE LIST
OF
VINES.

(On guaranteed Phylloxera Proof Stocks.)

(Plant from 10th June to 31st August.)

Strong Vines:	Each	...	...	1/-
	Per hundred	...	...	£3
	Per thousand	...	...	£25
	Packing,	2/-	per 100 vines.	

PRICE LIST.
OF
CITRUS TREES.

(Plant any time; dependent on local conditions.)

Size 1—Over 2 ft. 6 ins. in height, minimum.

Size 2—Over 2 feet in height, minimum.

Size 3—Over 1 ft. 6 ins. in height, minimum. A convenient size for Parcels Post.

		Size 1.	Size 2.	Size 3.
Under 25 trees	...	4/3 each	3/3 each	2/9 each.
25 to 100 trees	...	3/9 each	2/9 each	2/3 each
100 to 1000 trees...	...	3/3 each	2/3 each	1/9 each
1000 trees and over	...	3/- each	2/- each	1/6 each

Extra Sized Trees, 5/- each,

and quantity.

Packing, 9/- per 100 trees.

all Previous ones.

FREE DELIVERY.—Conditions for free Delivery to all Railway Stations in South Africa, South of the Zambesi.— We are continuing our carriage-paid delivery of Fruit Trees and Vines throughout South Africa, and all clients who order 50 trees and upwards in the respective sizes, no matter how many varieties may be included therein, will receive them invoiced at the prices as clearly stated elsewhere, at any railway station between Lourenco Marques and Victoria Falls.

On all orders for delivery in Rhodesia north of the Falls and to the Congo Territory we pay railage to Livingstone only, and on the Beira line, only to Umtali.

This clause does not apply to orders which have to be sent oversea. In such cases, carriage will be paid to the port of shipment, Natal orders will, however, be sent per rail.

The 50 trees or over must be sent in one consignment, otherwise they will go forward carriage to pay.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS, AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Every possible precaution is taken to prevent errors, and consequently, while we guarantee our trees to be true to name, we can only hold ourselves responsible to replace such trees as may prove untrue to label or to refund the money received for such trees, and we give no further warranty, nor will we recognise any further liability.

We further stipulate that in cases of orders booked for delivery more than three months ahead we shall not recognise any liability in the event of failure to effect delivery on the agreed upon date, if such failure be caused by the trees failing to grow to standard size owing to adverse weather or other conditions or by their delivery being rendered impossible or impracticable for any other reason.

This guarantee further ensures to clients that all Apple trees sold by us are worked on blight-proof stock and are duly worked on such stock; and again, all Vines are grafted on Phylloxera proof stock.

Every precaution is taken by us, and almost all our buds are cut from healthy bearing trees.

POSSIBILITY OF NECESSITY TO CANCEL ORDERS ALREADY BOOKED.—A heavy percentage of our business is now done by advance booking up of trees; but we wish to distinctly point out to customers that we cannot have orders, which have been received and booked by us several months in advance, thrown in on us in July or August. Our selling season is practically ended at that date, and it is then impossible to sell the cancelled stuff.

In future, therefore, provided an order is not cancelled by **May 31st**, we shall take it that our client intends planting. Many of our clients postpone, from time to time, the despatch of their trees owing to the non-arrival of the always hoped-for rain. We would again point out that, provided the trees at planting are treated as fully described below, it is distinctly an advantage not to wait for rain, as, should it come a few weeks later, the trees will already have begun to form the roots, and the rain will materially assist.

ORCHARDS CAN BE PLANTED WHEN LAND IS DRY.

Over by far the largest area of South Africa, the rains fall in the summer; as a rule, the earlier may be expected in October and November, rarely in September. This makes the risk in planting young trees the first season a slightly greater one than where the rains fall during the planting season. Under the latter condition the tree is planted in moist soil and gets nice rains on it after planting, settling it comfortably to begin its growth. Whereas under the former condition the soil is parched and dry, and great care is needed in planting the tree to see that water moistens all the soil around the roots, and that such soil is kept moist until the first rain comes; if this is not done, a risk of the death of the tree is taken. We touch on this under the head of "Initial Difficulties in Starting an Orchard in South Africa," in our Mr. H. E. V. Pickstone's "Hints on Fruit Growing."

That many planters find this a source of anxiety we are sure; we are continually getting letters during the planting season asking us "to hold back the trees as long as possible as the rains have not yet come." Now it is impossible to hold back trees, i.e., keep them dormant for an indefinite period under the weather conditions prevailing in September, in either Eastern or Western Provinces; and unless they are absolutely dormant, they should be already planted *in situ* in orchard.

After a wide experience with our trees in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and the Eastern Province, Rhodesia and Natal, where these conditions prevail, we are satisfied that there will be very little, in fact, no loss, if the planter will see that, at planting, each tree gets a couple of buckets of water round and between the roots after being set. In applying it, first scoop away the surface soil and pour the water into the hole. When all the water has sunk away, throw back the dry surface soil. Trees treated in this manner should remain moist for a fortnight; and after that time they can be similarly treated every 10 days until the rains come. By that time they should have made a good start with their season's growth.

COLD STORAGE OF TREES.—If, for some reason or other, the scheme mentioned in the above paragraph is impossible, there is the alternative of placing the trees in cold storage. We have made arrangements to do this for the benefit of our customers at cost price, which is 1s. 6d. per bale per week. Size of the bale is not taken into consideration.

Our experiments enable us to guarantee trees dealt with in this way to remain dormant, and in fine planting condition, until about the middle of October, and they most probably may be kept in this way in good condition until November, but it must be understood that when detained so late, we can offer no guarantee.

It must be borne in mind that by taking this course some risk is entailed, particularly when it is desired to hold the trees back till late in the spring, so we would advise planters not to have their trees placed in cold storage unless the suggestion offered in the preceding paragraph about watering the trees until arrival of the rains is really impracticable.

We find that the beginning of August is the best time to place orders in cold storage, and trees can be taken out at any time, on our client wiring, or writing to us that rain has fallen.

It would also be of great assistance to us, if, at the time of placing orders for cold storage, customers would give us full particulars as to destination, route, and ultimate delivery before the trees are sent into the store. If this information is left over until the instructions are received to forward the consignment, a great deal of trouble is brought about in getting the bales correctly labelled, as our trees are cold-stored in Cape Town.

DEEP PLANTING OF TREES.—We specially wish to impress upon planters that trees should be planted in orchard at exactly the same level they stood in the nursery, no shallower and no deeper. We have seen many instances where trees have been planted up to even one foot too deep—such trees will never give a good result. An injury to the nurseryman, and fatal to the orchardist. Hence this warning.

SUMMER PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.—We are now, right in the middle of the summer, receiving quite a number of orders for immediate planting. We advise our clients who want deciduous trees, that unless they have been ordered and placed into the cold storage during the winter, we cannot supply them at this time of the year, and we strongly deprecate the planting of trees in growth. If they are healthy trees they must be in strong growth now; and if they are

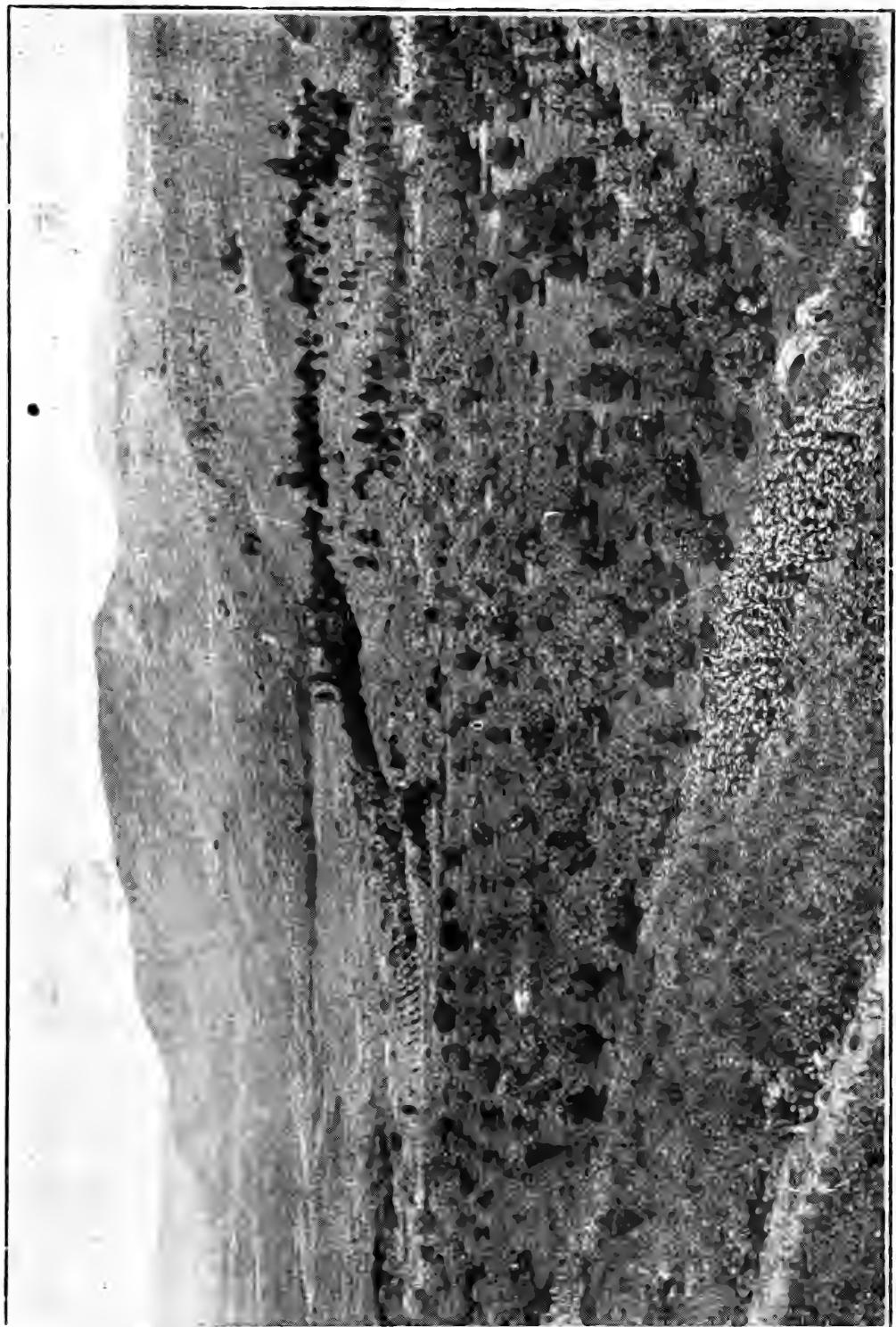


FIGURE 24. A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PART OF THE ORNAMENTAL RHODODENDRONS ON RHODES, IN NYANGA DISTRICT. HIS FAVOURITE RHODODENDRON, THE ORIGINAL ORNAMENT OF RHODES, AND APPLES WAS PLANTED BY THE LATE MR. C. J. BODDIE IN 1897. AND LIES 6,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN THE NYANGA MOUNTAINS.



EXTRA SELECTED WINTER NELIS PEARS CARRIED ON A WELL LEFT LOW LATERAL.



IN PRUNING YOUR PEAR TREES, DO NOT CUT OFF THE LOWER LATERALS. YOU CAN SEE THEY CARRY FINE FRUIT WHICH WILL NOT BLOW OFF, THESE ARE BEURRE DIEL



AN OASIS IN THE DESERT, SHOWING ORANGE RIVER TO THE RIGHT, AND A SIMPLE DESERT OF SAND TO THE LEFT. MR. WEIDNER'S ENTERPRISE AT GOODHOUSE FARM WITH OUR TREES.



KEIWER TREES, 9 YEARS OLD, WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN PRUNED AND HAVE NEVER CARRIED FRUIT.



THE SAME AFTER BEING VERY WELL PRUNED. THEY IMMEDIATELY CARRIED A PAYING CROP. THIS SHOWS HOW CAREFUL TREATMENT BRINGS RESULTS.

unhealthy, they are not worth planting at all. In reply, we hear that many in the Transvaal are recommending this procedure; and we therefore wish to state that it is useless applying to us during January and February for any trees except all varieties of the Citrus Family. These trees do excellently well planted in the summer, when they have clearly defined dormant periods, and we are always prepared to book Citrus orders for delivery then.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

HOW TO HANDLE DECIDUOUS TREES AFTER ARRIVAL.—**On Receipt of Consignment.**—As soon as possible after the trees have arrived each bale should be carefully opened up. After the canvas covering has been removed, care must be taken to cut first the outside strings which bind the entire contents together. There are usually several bundles of different varieties of trees in each bale, and if the strings round these are cut first by mistake these different sorts may get mixed.

The bale is then unpacked, and when the trees are in good condition, as is usually the case, they should be planted out immediately. If it is not convenient to do so the trees must be heeled in in a thoroughly well drained and shady spot, that is, placed slanting ways in a trench with the roots well covered with fine soil. In this way, provided the soil is not allowed to dry out, they will keep in good condition for some weeks; but they must be planted out before the first sign of growth shows. Extreme care must be taken that trees are not heeled in in a naturally wet spot, or one likely to be flooded.

If the trees happen to arrive a little dry, they should first of all be entirely immersed from twelve to twenty-four hours in cold water, preferably running water. If they arrive very dry and shrivelled, through delay en route, they can be immersed for a period of forty-eight hours in cold water. It will seldom be found that the trees are altogether past recovery. If the trees arrive very dry, another good plan is to bury them completely for two to three days in moist soil.

Trees may be kept without Unpacking.—In cases where a cellar, barn or other cool place is handy, the bale may be kept there for a week or so with perfect safety without being unpacked. It is only necessary to immerse the end of the bale where the roots are a few minutes in water. The only

objection to this method is that without opening the bale it is not always easy to know what condition the trees are in, so that unless one is first assured of their being in good condition, it is better to open up and heel in, or treat as above described.

Cutting down of Deciduous Trees at Planting.—Always cut about knee height, or thereabouts; should the trees have good healthy, strong, lateral branches about this height, shorten these in to about six inches from the main stem; this particularly applies to two-year-old trees. Walnuts do not need cutting down at planting.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

NOTE.—The first month named after the termination of the description is the month when the variety ripens. The last-named signifies until when it should be marketable, e.g., Cleopatra ripens March, keeps till May when properly stored.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are those that our firm have introduced to South Africa, and a reference to these will show to what a large extent the present position of the fruit trade within the Union—and also outside—is due to the enterprise of our firm during the last 32 years.

APPLES.

APPLES.—Owing to a shortage of blight-proof stocks, we regret we shall be unable to supply more than 100 Apples on blight-proof stock to any one client. This quantity can be made up of assorted varieties, or of a single variety in such varieties as we have sufficient trees available.

***BALLARAT SEEDLING.**—A first-class culinary apple; large, green and yellow, with red cheek; late. Approved of in this country. Can be recommended.

***BEN DAVIS.**—A popular and widely-distributed apple in America, especially through South and South-west. Tree hardy, free grower, abundant bearer, and late bloomer; fruit often of not the best quality, but excellent keeper. medium to large, skin yellowish, splashed red, flesh white, tender, moderately juicy. March to July, when stored.

BLENHEIM ORANGE PIPPIN.—An old and well-known apple of English origin, suited for cooking and dessert. Large, yellowish, becoming deep orange, stained and streaked with red on the sunny side. February and later. Tree a vigorous grower. Late bloomer. Does well in South Africa.

CELLINI.—An early cooking apple of English origin. Medium to large size, deep yellow, streaked or mottled red; flesh white, juicy, tender, fresh and pleasant. Free grower and excellent bearer. A fair success East and West. January and February. Will not store.

CHRISTMAS.—An old Colonial variety, sometimes called New Year apple; is highly recommended, a good bearer and free grower, fruit of medium size and high colour. Known as the Lady apple in Natal. January.

CLEOPATRA.—An Australian variety that has been thoroughly tested here. Of good medium size, green, bright yellow when ripe, and an excellent shipping apple. Tree a fair grower, and very heavy and very regular cropper. Late dessert. March—May, when stored. Subject to bitter pit and mildew.

***CLIFF'S SEEDLING.**—Fruit large, "Pearmain" shaped, and reported highly coloured. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and of exquisite flavour; a late keeper and valuable market variety. Tree remarkable for its upright and vigorous growth; perfectly blight-proof; late. Very little South African data.

***COMMERCE.**—An American variety of great merit, introduced by us. A free grower and heavy bearer. Fruit nearly round, and of large size. Keeps well. April and later. Behaviour here good. Suitable for export.

DELICIOUS.—A most beautiful apple from Iowa. Tree a strong grower, hardy and most prolific bearer; fine colour like "Jonathan," and most exquisite flavour. One of the best keeping apples. Promises well here.

***DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.**—Fruit large, round, skin smooth; greenish yellow on the shaded side, streaked with fine bright red side next sun. Flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp. Excellent early culinary or dessert. Ripens early summer, and continues in use a month or more. Tree dwarfish, but hardy, and a good bearer. Early bloomer.

***EARLY HARVEST.**—One of the few American apples highly approved of in England. Medium to large, pale yellow. Tree moderate grower, free early bearer. Flesh, white, tender, juicy, crisp. A very early dessert apple of great excellence. Early December.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.—A cooking apple, showy, and of the largest size. Skin greenish yellow, streaked with red on the sunny side. Flesh white, juicy, tender and slightly aromatic. Strong and vigorous grower and good bearer. February—March.

ESOPUS SPITZENBERG.—Rather large, slightly conical. Colour a rich red, obscurely striped, flesh yellow crisp, acid, rich flavour, bears well here. Tree upright grower, willowy wood, tree in appearance like the Jonathan. Keeps very late into winter, when stored. Promises well here.

GRAVENSTEIN.—A German apple, in very good repute all over the world. Tree very vigorous and productive and an early bearer. Fruit large, greenish yellow, at first becoming bright yellow, and beautifully streaked and pencilled with red and orange. Flesh tender and crisp, somewhat aromatic. Valuable for market and cooking, succeeding admirably wherever grown. One of the best autumnal fruits. February—March.

***JONATHAN.**—A beautiful American dessert apple, suited to most soils, shoots slender, but a vigorous upright grower, and very productive. Fruit medium size, skin yellow, with lively red stripes, deepening to brilliant red next the sun. Flesh white, sometimes pinkish, tender and juicy, with a mild vinous flavour. More extensively planted than any other in Australia. Subject to mildew on High Veld. February to April. Can be stored and suitable for export.

***KING OF TOMKINS COUNTY.**—Large, handsome, American apple, popular in the export trade, increased planting being recommended here. Large, striped yellow and red, tree vigorous and productive. Flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, with a decided aromatic, vinous flavour. April to August. Stores well.

LATE BLOOMER.—This is the same variety as the Wemmers Hoek.

***LONDON PIPPIN.**—Large, roundish, slightly flattened; colour greenish yellow, stalk short, flavour sub-acid. Tree a fair grower. One of the favourite Australian export apples. March to August. Stores well. Suitable for export.

***LORD WOLSELEY.**—A New Zealand apple of the greatest excellence, suited for either dessert or cooking. Of medium size, a moderate grower, a good cropper, foliage thick and dense, nearly blight-proof. April to August. Stores well. Subject to water core. Suitable for export.

***MISSOURI PIPPIN.**—Large; pale whitish yellow, splashed with light and dark red; flesh whitish; crisp, moderately juicy; sub-acid. Can be recommended. March—September. Stores well. Suitable for export.

***MONMOUTH PIPPIN, or RED CHEEK PIPPIN.**—Of American origin, size large, pale yellow, blushed red, with russety spots. Free grower, and productive; good shipper and late keeper. Flesh juicy, fine, crisp, sub-acid, aromatic. April—August. Late bloomer.

***MUNRO'S FAVOURITE.**—See description under the heading "Ohinemuri." They are one and the same apple. This is one of the most popular apples exported from Australia to England, and always brings good prices.

***NICKAJACK.**—Fruit large, round, colour yellowish, striped and splashed with two shades red. Flesh yellowish, compact, moderately tender and juicy. A well-known American variety, ripening late and keeping well. The value of this variety is chiefly on account of its extreme hardiness and productiveness. Does well along the Eastern Coast Districts. April and later. Stores well.

NORTHERN SPY.—A very popular American dessert apple of the best quality. Tree a vigorous grower and does not come early into bearing. Fruit large, greenish yellow, with a yellow red cheek next the sun. Flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; a four months' keeper. Subject to bitter pit. Blightproof. May—September. Late bloomer. Stores well.

***OHINEMURI.**—A New Zealand dessert apple of great excellence, fetching the highest price in Covent Garden. A moderate grower and early bearer. Flattened, skin bright yellow, slightly clouded brown; an excellent keeper. Maintains its reputation here. Same as "Munro's Favourite," the great Australian shipping apple. One of the best all round varieties here. April—September. Stores well. Suitable for export.

PRINCE BISMARCK.—Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, sprinkled all over with broken streaks of red, especially on the sunny side. This is a New Zealand variety. Flesh white, tender, juicy, slightly acid. March—July. Stores well.

***RED ASTRACHAN.**—Of Russian origin, the standard early apple in California. Vigorous grower; free bearer. Of good size, almost entirely red, a little yellowish on the shady side. Highly esteemed in its season. Must not be allowed to hang after ripening. Sells on its appearance. January. Early bloomer. Will not store.

REINETTE DU CANADA.—A large and handsome culinary and dessert apple. Skin greenish yellow, brownish on sunny side, covered with numerous brown russety dots. Highly esteemed in Australia. Approved throughout Africa. March to May. Stores well.

***RHODE ISLAND GREENING.**—A large and widely popular American dessert apple. Tree strong, vigorous, spreading grower; very productive. Fruit large, roundish, dark green, becoming yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and containing a lot of aromatic juice. March—June. Stored.

ROKEWOOD.—An Australian variety, highly coloured; beautiful appearance. One of the best late keepers, and the leading variety exported from Australia to South Africa. March and later. Promises well here. Suitable for export.

***ROME BEAUTY.**—An American winter dessert apple of great excellence, held in high esteem throughout the United States, and also in Australia, where it is particularly favoured by exporters. A moderate grower and late bloomer. Fruit large, roundish, yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. April—August. Bears very young. Very late bloomer. Stores well. Cannot be too highly recommended, especially for high Veld. Suitable for export.

***SHARP'S EARLY.**—Perfectly blightproof as far as tested. Fruit of good size and most handsome appearance, yellow ground, covered with red and crimson stripes; tree a regular bearer and heavy cropper; ripens mid-December—January; one of the best early dessert apples. Highly recommended here.

***SYKE HOUSE RUSSET.**—Fruit small and almost round; skin yellow, entirely covered with brown russet. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, rich and sugary. Very excellent dessert apple that maintains its reputation here. March—September. Stores well.

VERSFELD'S.—A popular late apple throughout the country, always fetching good prices in the market. A free grower and early bearer, and enjoys considerable immunity from *Aphis Blight*. Fruit large, greenish yellow, freely streaked with red, almost entirely red on the sunny side. (The correct name is "Red Cauldwell.") March—September. Stores well. Highly recommended.

WEMMERS HOEK.—A very old Colonial variety, too well-known to need description, hardy and prolific, but we consider of secondary quality; pays well however. Known throughout Eastern Province as Late Bloomer. March—September. Stores very well.

***WHITE WINTER PEARMAN.**—Probably of American origin; highly esteemed in the Western States. Tree strong and healthy grower, and regular bearer. Fruit medium to large. Skin pale yellow, with a warm cheek, sprinkled with minute russety dots. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid; nearly blightproof; very popular in Eastern Province. April—August. Stores well. Recommended here. Suitable for export.

***WILLIAM ANDERSON.**—A very pretty dessert apple, above medium size, good flavour and keeps well; tree blightproof; late.

***WILLIAM'S FAVOURITE.**—A very hardy dessert fruit, introduced by us from Australia. Is of good size, and ripens mid-December. Can be highly recommended here.

***WINE SAP.**—Medium size, roundish, flesh firm, crisp, juicy, Tree a healthy grower and free bearer. A successful variety here, but not of the largest size. March and later. Stores well.

***YELLOW NEWTON PIPPIN.**—One of the most valuable of American apples, largely figuring in the export trade from that country. Large, roundish, more or less flattened, with brownish-red cheek. Flesh firm, rich, juicy, with very rich, high flavour. Hardy and an excellent bearer. A good keeper, does not maintain its reputation here. March—September. Stores well.

***YORK IMPERIAL.**—Medium size, oblong, oblique, smooth, colour yellow, shades red, indistinct red stripes, flesh yellow, rich, sub-acid, very good. A beautiful apple here, but small. April—September. Stores very well.

PEARS.

We are much indebted to the kindness of the Cape Orchard Co., Ltd., for the accurate data *re* keeping qualities in storage.

BON CHRETIEN.—(Williams.) The Bartlett of the United States. A prime favourite all the world over, unsurpassed in its season as a market fruit, and has no competitor

for drying and canning purposes. It is worthy of note that 30,000 cases of this one variety are sold in Covent Garden daily during its French season. A free bearer and upright grower. Ripens up well after picking, and will be mealy and unpalatable if allowed to ripen on the tree. Fruit large, pyriform, pale green, changing to yellow when ripe, and reddish on sunny side. Flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, melting, delicious flavour and powerful musky aroma. Bears young. January—March. Will not safely store more than two months.

BEURRE BOSC.—Large, true pyriform, of good quality. Skin yellow, largely splashed with russet. Flesh white, fine, melting, buttery. A free grower and prolific bearer; a dessert pear of good quality that does well in this country. February and later. Excellent keeper. Will store till August.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU.—A handsome showy pear of the largest size. Skin fine lemon colour, tinged red on the sunny side. Flesh white, juicy, sweet, slightly coarse. A free grower and very productive. Is not much favoured in Covent Garden. February and later. Fair keeper. Will store till June.

BEURRE DIEL or MAGNIFIQUE.—A large and handsome dessert pear, of Belgian origin. Skin yellow, deepening marble, with russety dots. Flesh yellowish white, sweet and delicious. Tree a particularly free grower. This pear is grown in several districts in the Cape Province, as Beurre Magnifique, and is highly esteemed. Good shipper. March and later. Excellent keeper. Will store till July.

***BEURRE HARDY.**—Fruit large, handsome, strikingly even in contour. Skin shiny yellow, covered with russety spots. Flesh white, sweet, melting, and perfumed. It is worthy of note that this pear is very acceptable in Covent Garden. One of the very best pears and grows well in the Cape Province. February and later. Good keeper. Will store till June.

BEURRE SUPERFINE.—Fruit above medium height, three inches wide and a little more high, obovate, somewhat uneven on the surface. Skin greenish yellow, considerably covered with patches of russet, stalk over an inch long. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery and melting. A very fine pear indeed. Bears and grows well here. March and later. Will not store more than six weeks.

***CLAPP'S FAVOURITE.**—A large early pear, resembling William's Bon Chretien, but ripens about one week earlier than it. Skin pale yellow, with brown dots. Flesh melting, buttery, juicy, with sweet, vinous flavour. Tree very hardy and productive, and likely to succeed where others fail. Very satisfactory in Western Province, but will not store satisfactorily. December—January.

DECEMBER.—The well-known Cape Christmas Pear. Tree a vigorous and upright grower, an excellent and regular bearer. Fruit small and of good flavour. The earliest known pear, ripens early December. Adapted to the whole of South Africa.

DOYENNE DU COMICE.—Large, varying, roundish, pyriform. Skin yellow, covered with specks and patches of brown russet particularly round the stalk. Flesh very tender, buttery, melting, juicy and rich. A most delicious dessert pear. Tree a healthy grower, but shy bearer in Africa. Stalk half an inch to one inch long. Good for export. Fetches each year the highest prices of all pears in all markets. March and later. Good keeper. Will store till June—July.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME.—Fruit large to very large, roundish, obovate, very uneven in outline. Skin pale yellow, covered with veins of pale brown russet; sometimes takes a brownish tint. Stalk an inch long and stout. Flesh white, buttery, melting, delicious. A dessert pear of great excellence, and an excellent shipper. Tree of slender growth. April. Good keeper. Will store June—July.

***EASTER BEURRE.**—A standard late variety all over the world, of large size and excellent quality. Fruit roundish, flat, sometimes almost square. Skin yellowish green, freely sprinkled with russety dots. Flesh white, firm, grained, very buttery, melting, delicious. Tree a moderate grower, free bearer. Ripens too late for export. Will keep several months. May and later. Excellent keeper. Will store till September.

***FERTILITY.**—A most prolific variety, raised by Mr. Rivers; of medium size. Flesh half melting, juicy and sweet, with perfumed flavour. Stalk three-quarters of an inch to one inch long and stout. Bears young. March and later. Will not store satisfactorily.

***FORELLE OR TROUT PEAR.**—The most beautiful of all pears, of secondary quality only in Europe, but in California it improves in quality, and takes brilliant colour, which makes it unsurpassed as a showy table fruit. Ships

well. Must become popular in Covent Garden. Fruit medium size, oblong, obovate. Skin yellow, brilliant red on sunny side, covered with reddish dots resembling trout. Flesh white, delicate, melting, sugary and aromatic flavour. Hardy and vigorous grower. Bears young. March—July. Excellent keeper. Will store till August.

GANSEL'S BERGAMOTTE.—Fruit medium-sized, roundish inclined obovate. Skin greenish-yellow on shaded side and reddish-brown next sun, the whole strewed with russety dots and specks. Flesh white, buttery, melting, but gritty; very juicy, rich, sugary, and aromatic, and strong musky flavour. A dessert pear of highest merit; mid-autumn. Shy bearer; needs fertilising from adjacent sorts. Will store safely two months.

GLOU MORCEAU.—A well-known and popular late shipping pear. Fruit above medium size. Skin pale greenish-yellow, covered with greenish-grey dots. Flesh white, tender, sugary and buttery; a very good dessert pear, well-known in the S. A. Export trade, and maintains its reputation here. March—July. Excellent keeper. Will store till August.

JARGONELLE.—Fruit medium and pyriform; skin smooth and greenish yellow, tinged dark brownish-red next sun. Flesh yellowish-white, tender, melting, and juicy; rich vinous flavour and slight musky aroma. Tree healthy and vigorous. A well-known early dessert pear; ripens shortly after December pear, and should be picked when green and ripen off the tree. Will not store.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES.—A late dessert pear of first-rate quality and of good size. Skin yellowish-green, reddish on sunny side. Flesh yellow, with a tinge of red, melting, sugary, juicy, with a fine aroma; straggling in its growth. Hardy and a good bearer. Very satisfactory in Africa. Highly recommended for export. March to August.

***KEIFFER HYBRID.**—A very hardy American pear, most extensively grown, particularly through the Southern States, where thousands of acres of the variety alone are planted out; also being largely grown in Australia, where it succeeds equally well. A vigorous grower, and free from blight. Fruit of large size, rich colour, and good quality, excellent for canning. Should be house-ripened. Fruit is of good quality throughout Africa. Can be recommended as a money getter. March and later. Excellent keeper. Will store till September.

***LE CONTE.**—Large pyriform. Skin yellow. Of medium quality only, but tree remarkably vigorous, healthy and prolific. Medium early. Will not store satisfactorily.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY.—A very excellent pear, free grower and abundant bearer, carrying the fruit in clusters.

Fruit medium large, pyriform; skin yellow on the shady side, reddish next the sun. Flesh white, juicy, and melting, with perfumed flavour. Good shipper. Well suited throughout Africa. February—April. Fair keeper up to two months. Good for export.

MAGNATE.—Fruit large, even and symmetrical in outline. Skin covered with dark-brown russet freckles. Flesh yellow, tender, melting, rather gritty at core; richly flavoured, somewhat of a rose-water perfume. Strong and free grower. Autumn.

SWEET SAFRAAN.—An old Dutch variety; too well known to need description.

***TONGRES.**—An excellent variety, and a heavy and early bearer. Tree takes a natural shape; is an upright grower. Fruit a true pyriform, highly coloured on the sun side. Is not a good keeper. March and later.

***VICAR OF WINKFIELD.**—Fruit very large, pyriform; skin smooth, greenish-yellow, with a faint tinge of red on the side next to the sun. Flesh white, fine grained, half melting juicy, sweet. A large pear suitable for stewing; much inferior to Keiffer; does well in Australia, also here. April and later. Good keeper; may be stored till July and August.

WINTER NELIS.—A well-known standard variety. Tree characterised by a particularly slender growth. Fruit medium size, rounded; skin yellowish, covered with very numerous russety spots and patches of brown russet. Stalks from one inch to one and a half inches long, curved. Flesh yellowish, finely grained, buttery, vinous, with a fine aroma. A splendid late variety which suits the frostless districts of the country admirably, the fruit attaining a size not dreamt of in Europe. Splendid for shipping, and popular in London. March—August. Excellent keeper. Will store till August.

WINTER SAFRAAN.—This old and well-known variety we have taken into stock, as we find many farmers scattered through South Africa wish to plant it. We recommend it as a Home Orchard general utility pear. Stores several months.

PEACHES.

FREESTONES.

ANGEL.—A Chinese variety, large, roundish, slightly pointed, skin yellow, highly washed with red, flesh white, melting, juicy. Blooms later than Peento.

***BRIGG'S RED MAY.**—A Californian Early. Size medium to large. White skin with red cheek. Flesh greenish-white, melting, juicy, firm and delicious. Good shipper. Stone partially free. A standard early.

BROOK.—This is a chance seedling raised by Mr. A. T. Brook on his orchard at Silverton, near Pretoria. It closely resembles "Foster," and may have originated from a pit of that variety. It differs, however, very materially in its bearing qualities, for whereas "Foster" steadily refuses to bear in warmer districts, the "Brook" is in these very localities a truly marvellous cropper. It has a yellow skin, almost entirely covered with a deep red blush, a deep suture extending nearly to the point, with rich, full-flavoured yellow flesh, turning to red round the pit, which is free. It has been tested and propagated by the Horticultural Experimental Station at Potchefstroom, and is recommended for planting in the middle or bushveld districts.

CONSTANTIA.—A selected old Cape variety of first-rate quality, appearance and flavour, especially suited to the export trade. A mid-season variety, ripe in January.

CRIMSON GALANDE.—Fruit large, roundish. Skin almost entirely covered with dark crimson, nearly black. Flesh very tender and melting, very much stained with red at the stone, from which it separates freely. A very excellent peach. Tree a free grower. Mid-season.

DAGMAR.—Large; melting and rich. Skin very downy and of a deep crimson, very handsome. This is a seedling from the Early Albert peach; glands kidney-shaped, flowers small.

DR. HOGG.—A delicious and well-known English peach of great merit. Medium to large size; skin thin but tough; yellow, dotted with crimson, and red cheek. Flesh yellowish-white, melting, rich and delicious, red at the stone, from which it parts freely. A good shipper. Maintains its reputation here. Mid-season.

***DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.**—An early peach, ripening with Alexander. Medium size. Grows well and bears freely.

***DUKE OF YORK.**—A good highly-coloured freestone peach of fair size and excellent flavour. Ripens just after Alexander. Bears well. Highly recommended for export.

EARLY ALEXANDER.—Fruit greenish-white, nearly covered with red. Flesh firm, juicy, partially freestone. Ships well. Maintains its reputation here. A standard early. Does splendidly generally throughout South Africa, except in the Low Veld; needs a sheltered spot.

***EARLY CRAWFORD.**—A peach of New Jersey origin, planted more than any other variety in California. Very large. Skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, rich and excellent. A perfect freestone. Healthy and productive. Well adapted for market and for canning. Splendid for drying. Uncertain bearer in Africa. Mid-season.

EARLY RIVERS.—An early English peach, highly esteemed in Australia, and maintains its reputation here. Fruit large, roundish; skin pale yellow; blush on the sunny side. Flesh pale to the stone, tender, juicy, rich. Too tender for export. Heavy bearer.

***ELBERTA.**—Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek, freestone. Flesh yellowish, highly flavoured and juicy. A mid-season variety, free growing and healthy; of very great repute in America. Has done well here. Our best yellow. Mid-season. Is a general favourite throughout this country. Bears well, and suited for canning, drying and export to America, also is gaining some popularity in England.

FLORIDA CRAWFORD.—Mid-season variety. Large, roundish oblong; light yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, melting, juicy, with rich flavour. Quality excellent. Is reported to succeed excellently in the Transvaal, and is one of the few varieties which succeed on the Low Veld.

***FOSTER.**—An Eastern American peach, widely grown and much esteemed in California. Very large. Colour deep orange red on sunny side. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy. Ripens a week before Early Crawford. Very good for drying, and good for market. Uncertain bearer here. Mid-season.

GLADSTONE.—Fruit very large, roundish, and depressed at crown. Skin pale, mottled red cheek. Flesh white, very tender, melting, juicy, and freely separating from the stone. Very free grower. A very late peach of Mr. Rivers' raising. One of the best late peaches here.

***HIGH'S EARLY CANADA.**—An early freestone. Skin whitish-yellow, marbled with red on the sunny side. Flesh white, juicy, melting; medium size. Ripens in December. Good for export.

IMPROVED WALDO.—Said to be an improvement on the Waldo described elsewhere.

KILLIEKRANKIE.—Chinese strain of good size and quality. Ripens end of October. Strongly recommended for tropical areas.

***LATE CRAWFORD.**—Of similar origin to Early Crawford. Very large, roundish, yellow, with dark red cheek. Flesh yellow; flavour rich and excellent. Markets and drying.

LE VAINQUEUR (VICTOR).—Large creamy white, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy, melting, and delicious; freestone; ripens before the Early Alexander. Suitable for export and popular as an early in Union markets.

MAMIE ROSS.—Tree vigorous, upright grower, regular bearer, flesh white, semi-cling, of extra large size and good flavour; ripens first week in January. Unsuitable for export but valuable for local markets.

***MARY'S CHOICE.**—An American variety, popular in California, large, yellow with a red cheek resembling an Early Crawford, but ripening a little later. Suited for markets and canning, and excellent for drying. Is doing very well here. Mid-season.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.—A second early peach, of good flavour and quality and fair colour. Ripens after Early Alexander, and is very desirable as a follower of the very earlies. Has proved satisfactory in Africa.

***MUIR.**—A Californian seedling of great excellence, suited for shipping, canning and drying, but excelling in the latter field, where it yields a heavier percentage of dried fruit to fresh of any known variety, viz., 1 lb. of dried fruit to less than 5 lbs. of fresh. If grown on rich soil the fruit will be large to very large. Flesh yellow, very dense and sweet. A free bearer. A perfect freestone. Does well in the Western Province and on the High Veld. Mid-season.

NECTARINE PEACH.—An English variety which has proved quite satisfactory in South Africa. Fruit of good size and high colour; skin very smooth, exactly resembling a nectarine; flesh richly-flavoured, juicy, red near stone. Ripens during February.

***NEWHALL.**—A Californian, very large; skin yellow, deep red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich vinous flavour. Ripens

one week ahead of Late Crawford. Tree healthy and vigorous. Maintains its reputation here. Latish.

NOVEMBER.—We are frequently asked for this peach, which we do not stock. We would, however, inform our clients that the earliest ripening peach we stock is the Le Vainqueur, which ripens about the end of November, and is followed by the Early Alexander, Duke of York, Waterloo, Brigg's Red May and High's Early Canada, which ripen early in December. Some of the Chinese peaches ripen in November, but they are only suitable for planting in the warmer districts of the Transvaal and in Rhodesia.

PALLAS.—A Chinese variety. Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich vinous aroma; excellent; free. Early.

PEENTO.—Flat peach of China. The pioneer of this strain of peach, and delicious in quality if well grown. Ripens very early. Succeeds well in the warmer parts of the Transvaal, and other sub-tropical areas.

***PEREGRINE.**—Raised by Mr. Rivers. An early mid-season variety, distinguished by its good constitution and productiveness. The fruits are large and handsome, with a brilliant crimson skin; the flesh rich, highly flavoured, and parting readily from the stone. Excellent for export.

PUCELLE DE MALINES.—A very fine late mid-season peach, bringing high prices on the London Market. Fruit fairly large and round. Skin well coloured on the sun side. Flesh melting, luscious and delicious perfume. Valuable for Export.

***SALWAY.**—An English variety, highly esteemed in California, where it is the standard late peach. Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, rich crimson cheek. Flesh deep yellow, red at the stone. Adapted for both market and drying. Very late. Good where the country is free from maggots.

SEA EAGLE.—A large greeny-white peach, taking fair colour, and distinctly pointed in shape; medium late; of good quality, so far as has been tested here. Late.

SCHOONGEZICHT.—Mr. Merriman's selected export peach, an old Cape melting variety of delicious flavour, good size and high colour; a good and regular bearer, and very much esteemed in London.

SHACKLEFORD.—A Chinese variety. Ripens early, and highly recommended for sub-tropical parts.

WALDO.—An early Chinese peach, supposed to be a hybrid of Peento and Honey. Medium size, handsome and best quality, freestone. Ripens with Peento.

WATERLOO.—Fruit above medium size, roundish. Skin with light red cheek, mottled, darker red side next sun. Flesh pale, with greenish tinge where shaded. Adhering slightly to stone. Melting, juicy, and rich flavoured; very early, ripens same time as Early Alexander. Good for export.

CLINGSTONES.

(All unsuitable for export).

***GEORGE'S LATE CLING.**—Large, white flesh, yellowish-green with highly-coloured bright red cheek. Good for markets and heavy bearer. Maintains its reputation here. Middle March.

***LEMON CLING.**—Large, oblong, having a pronounced lemon-shaped point. Skin clear yellow. Flesh firm, yellow, and full flavoured. The best canning peach. Maintains its reputation here.

***SELLER'S GOLDEN CLING.**—Very large and handsome, yellow skin, taking red to bright red on the sunny side. Flesh yellow, firm and sweet and full-flavoured. A splendid canning peach; as a market fruit will sell on its size and appearance. Late mid-season.

WHITE PARVIE.—The well-known old Cape variety; excellent for canning.

CHINESE PEACHES.

N.B.—Intending planters of the Chinese varieties of Peaches will please note that the sap begins to rise in all these varieties very early in the spring, and there is, therefore, a risk in planting them after 30th of June. It is highly desirable, if best results are to be expected, to get them into the ground on or before that date. Our Chinese varieties consist of the following sorts: Angel, Improved Waldo, Killiekrankie, Pallas, Peento, Shackleford and Waldo. The Florida Crawford and that excellent peach the Mamie Ross have also a Chinese strain, but these do not require extra early planting.

NECTARINES.

ALBERT.—An English variety; large size; roundish, oval; skin pale cream with carmine blush. Stores well; ripens middle of February.



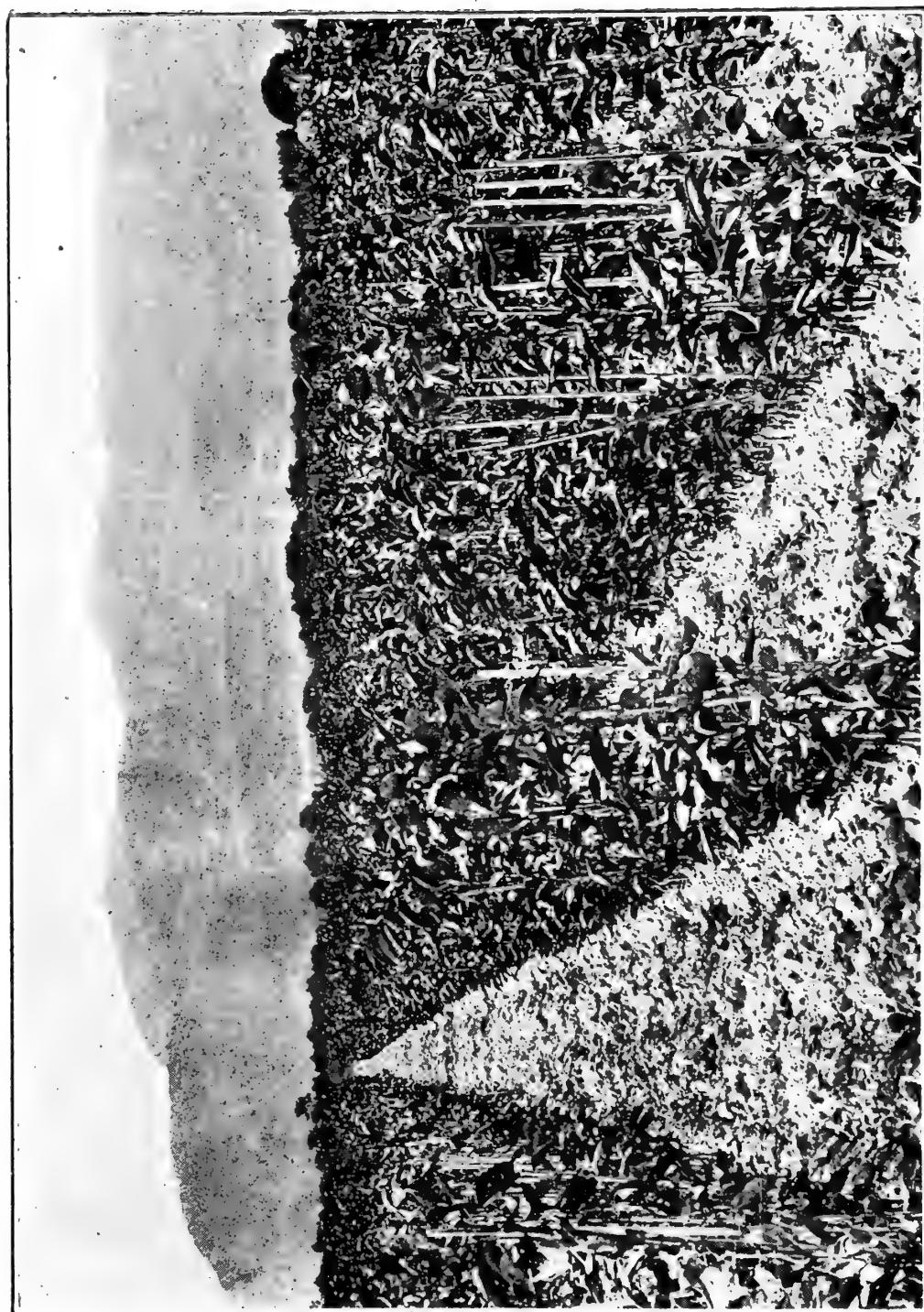
DRYING PRUNES AT MEIRLUST FARM, GROOT DRAKENESTEIN. 1,500 TRAYS ARE OUT. ALL THE PRUNES PASS OVER A GRADER BEFORE BEING ROLLED ON TO THE TRAY, AS BY DOING SO THEY DRY OUT IN EQUAL TIME, AND A BETTER PRODUCT IS THE RESULT. ALL THIS FRUIT, AND THAT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED OTHER FARMERS, IS HANDLED BY THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DRIED FRUIT COMPANY OF WELLINGTON.



A BLOCK OF PEAR TREES IN OUR NURSERIES.



A BLOCK OF BUDDED PEACH TREES IN OUR NURSERIES. TAKEN JUST BEFORE DIGGING OUT FOR SALE.



A BLOCK OF 20,000 OF OUR CITRUS TREES.

DE COUSA.—An American variety, of good size and high colour; medium season; bears very satisfactorily throughout the country, when planted in sheltered spots.

***EARLY RIVERS.**—A new variety, produced in England, and a great success in this country. Fruit very handsome, dark violet-red in colour, and very large in size. Ripens early January. The leading early variety for export.

GOLDMINE.—A New Zealand variety. Fruit of the largest size, fine flavour, juicy, melting, perfect freestone; colour, bronzy red; ripens two weeks after Early Rivers. A success in Africa. Very good for export.

NEWTON.—Very large, rich flavour, fine colour. A fine exhibition variety; late.

STANWICK.—Fruit large, roundish, oval. Skin, lively green where shaded, purple red where exposed to sun. Flesh white melting, rich, sugary, and most delicious. One of the most popular later varieties exported home from here.

VICTORIA.—Fruit large, roundish, oval. Skin pale green and purplish-red on the sunny side. Flesh white, melting, rich, juicy, delicious. Very excellent variety. February.

APRICOTS.

***BLENHEIM.**—An English variety, in good repute wherever grown. Fruit a good size. Tree a vigorous grower, with abundant thick foliage. Is both suitable for canning or drying. Has also proved one of the best in Australia as a regular bearing variety, yielding a superior dried product. The bearing habits of this variety are fully maintained in Africa, both East and West. Also good for export when thinned.

EARLY CAPE.—This is propagated from selected trees of the well-known Western Province variety, and it needs no recommendation, fetching—always being amongst the first in the market—a most excellent price.

MOORPARK.—The best and largest of apricots when a crop can be secured. Unsurpassed for canning, but cannot be strongly recommended for commercial plantations, as it has been widely discarded owing to its uncertain bearing. Should be tried undoubtedly. Does very well, however, in the Transvaal and Natal. The best apricot for export when thinned.

OLD CAPE.—A selected strain of the best of the Wellington Varieties. Mid-season. Good for all purposes. Heavy and regular cropper.

***ROYAL.**—This is a highly esteemed fruit of French origin, and is maintaining its reputation wherever grown. It is one of the most widely popular apricots in Africa, being a steady and abundant bearer, and healthy and vigorous grower; the fruit hanging well on the tree, foliage perhaps not so dense as the Blenheim. The fruit yields a first-class canned or dried product. This variety has thoroughly maintained its reputation here wherever planted, and is the favourite for drying. Good for export when thinned.

***TILTON.**—A variety imported by us, which has been tested and is highly approved by us. We consider it well worth planting on a commercial scale. Is apparently rather late, of good size, high colour, and excellent flavour, and has proved itself here a regular and heavy cropper. Excellent for canning and drying. Also suitable for export when thinned.

DOMESTIC PLUMS.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP.—Fruit very large, being generally about two and a half inches long and two inches in diameter, oval. Flesh yellowish-red, sugary and delicious, one of the most delicious dessert plums, and a good shipper.

CZAR.—Fruit large, oval, roundish. Skin dull red to quite black when well ripened, covered with blue bloom. Flesh tender, sweet, juicy, separating freely from the stone. A very valuable cooking plum. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. January—February.

DAMASK.—A handsome, oval, purplish plum of the largest size, covered with blue bloom. Flesh yellowish, juicy, sweet, delicious. Has a great local reputation. A free grower and good bearer.

DIAMOND.—English. Branches long. Fruit of the largest size. Skin black, covered with blue bloom. Flesh deep yellow, coarse-grained. Freestone. A heavy cropper. February.

EARLY GOLDEN DROP.—This is the well-known and very popular early yellow cherry plum; is valuable for market on account of its earliness, and is much sought after by jam manufacturers on account of its excellent qualities for that purpose.

GREENGAGE.—It is hardly necessary to describe this plum; of good repute in every country, and fairly well suited to the several conditions of Africa, although not sufficiently so to recommend commercial planting.

HAHN'S D'ALMAGNE.—A mid-season, dark purple plum of large size, an excellent flavour, a good bearer. Tree a medium grower.

***POND'S SEEDLING.**—A very valuable English variety. Fruit very large, oval. Skin from dark red, thickly strewed with grey dots, covered with bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, juicy, briskly flavoured, adhering to the stone. A beautiful plum. February and March.

PRIDE OF ENGLAND.—This is a variety of European Plums, which has been in this country for many years, and it is one of the few of this class which appear to thrive in nearly all parts. Fruit medium size to large, flesh greenish to yellow, most juicy and of excellent flavour. Skin dark purple. Freestone. Ripens at New Year, sometimes earlier. Tree free growing and good bearer.

***REID'S LATE GEM.**—A valuable new late plum from New Zealand. A very late and moderate grower. Bears heavily here and can be recommended.

RIVERS' EARLY PROLIFIC.—Purple, oval, medium size, juicy, and good freestone. A free grower, healthy, and an enormous bearer. Maintains its reputation where fruited here. Will ripen in January and February. One of the best cooking plums.

RIVERS' LATE PROLIFIC.—A seedling of Early Prolific, with the same characteristics, but ripens three weeks later.

JAPANESE AND ORIENTAL PLUMS.

The Japanese Plums have proved adaptable for all purposes for which the Domestic Plum has been used; and throughout this country, with scarcely an exception, they have been found to thrive and bear with remarkable success. There are but few varieties of the Domestic Plum which, under the circumstances, are likely to prove so profitable. Orchardists are therefore advised to plant the latter with caution, and on a very limited scale.

***ABUNDANCE.**—(Yellow-fleshed Botan.) Medium in size, varying in shape from round to pointed. Colour rich yellow, splashed and dotted red on the sunny side; in some cases almost completely coloured red. Flesh deep yellow,

juicy, sweet, and of good quality. A strong growing upright tree, and bearing as its name implies, and highly popular in the United States. Early mid-season. One week ahead of Burbank in ripening. An early bloomer.

APEX.—A very early, large, roundish yellow Plum, with beautiful red blush, and with delicate aromatic flavour. A good grower, but rather a shy bearer. Has fetched very high prices in London. Well worth a trial in early parts.

***APPLE.**—One of Burbank's varieties, and one of considerable value. Has been well tested here, and is recommended for export only. Fruit large, roundish, and of the blood class, like Satsuma. Delicious flavour. Needs very careful handling and careful thinning. The highest priced plum in Europe. February.

***BURBANK.**—A very excellent variety, and highly popular. Fruit nearly round, and clear cherry red, with a lilac bloom. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and most agreeable flavour. Tree vigorous and an enormous cropper. Excellent for local markets, jam-making or canning. Mid-season. Can be with confidence recommended. Doing excellently wherever tried here. A late bloomer.

***CHALCOT.**—One of Burbank's varieties. In every respect a delicious plum. Large size, roundish and flat; colour, beautiful bright crimson; should be allowed to ripen on the tree to secure best flavour. Ripens just ahead of Kelsey. Good for export.

FORMOSA.—An extra large, very early plum. Tree a strong grower, but a shy bearer. London paid 10s. to 15s. per box for these, season 1924, bringing in nett £3 per tree. This plum is well worth planting on early sites on all farms carrying a full line of Plums for export. Ripens well before Santa Rosa.

GAVIOTA.—A mid-season plum of good size, pointed in shape and of beautiful appearance. A steady, regular bearer. Quality good. Ripens between Wickson and Kelsey. Highly recommended for export.

KELSEY.—The latest of all the Japs, and the largest. Fruit heart-shaped. Colour rich yellow, nearly overspread with red, and a lovely bloom. Flesh firm, very rich, and excellent quality. Tree a free grower, but not stocky. Long willowy shoots. Excellent for market and export. Widely tested here, and has given uniform satisfaction, its fruit having been frequently exhibited in public. An early bloomer. The best Japanese plum for drying.

METHLEY.—Originated in Natal by Mr. W. L. Methley, of Balgowan; a cross between Satsuma and the Mirabella or Cherry plum. Fruit small, almost globular, rich dark red in colour, with purple bloom, flesh dark red, melting and delicious; ripens very early, hence an excellent market variety, and if very early pays well to export. Also suitable for jam.

***OCTOBER PURPLE.**—An Australian variety very popular there, which appears to thrive well in this country. Ripens before the Kelsey. Yellow flesh. Fruit medium to large; skin very pretty, partially coloured red. Tree a strong healthy grower.

SANTA ROSA.—It is a fine grower, a sure and regular bearer. It does not have any off years. The fruit runs remarkably fine, even in size, and astonishingly smooth and clear of any defects. It is beautiful, delicious, and a very fine carrier to South African and European markets. It will keep well in hot weather for a week after it is ripe, so there is no occasion to pick it half ripe in order to ship. Ripens in December and early January.

SATSUMA.—(Blood Plum). Fruit of large size and nearly round. Skin dark red with a red bloom. Flesh dark purplish-red. Stone very small and pointed. An excellent market and canning plum, and the tree a free and hardy grower and great cropper, as indeed are all the Japanese varieties.

***SHIRO SMOMO.**—Large, bright yellow, of the greengage type. Tree healthy and vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Very excellent and satisfactory in every respect. Unsuitable for export. January.

***SULTAN.**—A variety imported by us. A strong free grower and regular and heavy bearer. Is of the Satsuma or Blood type. Fruit of large size and slightly elongated in shape. Must be most carefully handled. Risky to export.

***WICKSON.**—One of Burbank's productions, a strong, upright grower and heavy, but irregular bearer. Ripens about mid-season. Fruit of the largest size, heart-shaped; colour a whitish-green, but colours up a rich red when ripe; can be picked nearly green, and will take full colour; keeps two weeks or more. Very popular in Africa.

PRUNES.

***CALIFORNIA D'AGEN.**—This is the genuine French prune of commerce, which holds many thousands of people on the land of France, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and

also in California, where the industry of drying prunes has assumed immense proportions. Introduced by Mr. H. E. V. Pickstone in 1892, and pushed into extensive planting in the Western Province, and some years ago was looked upon as a failure almost everywhere, and many thousands of trees were grubbed out by farmers. Now, however, a different complexion has been placed upon the future of this important commercial variety; possibly it now has been acclimatised, and we can definitely state that over a large area of this country Prunes are a great success, and are bringing in big money. Will, we think, prove a success in the North-Eastern parts of the Cape Province. Bears well along the Rand. Further description in our "Hints on Fruit Growing." Many growers in the Western Province realise from 5s. to 15s. per tree from their crop, dependent on the season.

***FELLENBERG.**—Medium size, oval, pointed at both ends, dark purple with blue bloom, juicy, sweet, and parts freely from the stone. A vigorous and spreading grower, taking naturally a good shape, an excellent and steady bearer, when tried here; suitable for market and drying; slightly more acid than Prune D'Agen. This is the commercial prune of Oregon.

CHERRIES.

***BLACK BIGGAREAU.**—Strong upright grower. Fruit large, colour dark red to black. Ripens when Black Tartarian are finished, and is very similar in appearance. Ripens November 15th to December 1st.

***BLACK TARTARIAN.**—Upright growth. Fruit large, colour dark red to black, flesh tender, very juicy, flavour sweet. Ripens October 25th to November 4th—November 24th. Favourite on market—always realises top prices. Strongly recommended.

***EARLY RIVERS.**—Tree spreading, vigorous. Blossom usually taken by frost. Blossoms 5 or 6 days before other varieties. Fruit, medium sized, brilliant red colour, rather tart, flesh very soft and juicy, heavy bearer. Ripens October 26th—November 4th.

ELTON.—An early mid-season variety. Fruit of very good flavour and size, but is on the soft side, and not good for commercial planting. Should be ripe end of October and early November.

EMPEROR FRANCIS.—Spreading growth, vigorous, fruit good size, colour bright red to yellow, mostly red. Flesh firm, flavour sweet. Strongly recommended. Ripens October 29th to November 4th—November 26th.

***GIANT HEIDELFINGER.**—Spreading, vigorous. Fruit very large, colour dark red to black. Flesh firm; flavour sweet. Also good seller and top prices. Ripens November 24th—December 7th. Strongly recommended.

***GOVERNOR WOOD.**—Spreading growth, vigorous. Very prolific. Fruit medium to small, colour yellow to bright red. Flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Nice flavour but poor seller on account of size. Ripens October 25th to November 5th—November 24th.

KENTISH.—Fruit small, round, red, changing to purple if allowed to hang. A good cooking cherry. A free grower and abundant bearer.

MONSTREUSE DE MEZEL.—Very spreading growth, vigorous. Fruit good size; colour bright red to yellow, flesh firm, flavour sweet. Closely resembles Napoleon Biggareau but for difference in flavour. Ripens November 2nd to November 9th—December 2nd. Strongly recommended.

MORELLO.—Thin willowy growth. Blossoms very late. Fruit good size, colour dark red, flesh soft and juicy; flavour very tart. Ripens December 2nd—December 15th. Fine canning and cooking cherry and the only variety known suitable for making Cherry Brandy.

***NAPOLEON BIGGAREAU.**—Very spreading growth, vigorous. Fruit very large; colour yellow with red blush, flesh very firm, flavour tart. Ships well. Ripens November 2nd to November 9th—December 2nd. A popular favourite on the market. Strongly recommended.

WALNUTS.

The English variety only carried in stock.

The first size will be eighteen inches upwards, and second size trees from twelve inches to eighteen inches.

ALMONDS.

***I.X.L.**—Tree strong, upright grower, with long leaves; nuts large; hulls easily; soft shell; bears reasonably well.

***JORDAN.**—The most celebrated almond of commerce, and far and away the largest. One of our later importations,

which should be tried by everybody who wants to grow Almonds. Will assist cross fertilisation with other varieties.

***NONPARIEL.**—Of a weeping style of growth; smaller foliage than I.X.L.; bears well, and is a perfect soft-shell nut, though smaller than the previous variety.

***PAPER SHELL.**—Medium size, soft shell nut of good quality, and bears well.

BRAND'S JORDAN.—A special strain of the famous Jordan variety, yielding the highest priced nuts in the world's markets. To us it appears very similar in growth and yield, and in Africa appears to have no special advantage over its parent.

All these varieties can be recommended with confidence. They are bearing heavily and satisfactorily in some parts of South Africa, where the ordinary hard-shell almond never sets its nuts. We recommend them with confidence in South-Western Coast Districts, and strongly advise full experiments with them throughout the country. The nuts are in heavy demand at satisfactory prices.

All varieties of almonds should be planted alternate rows of each sort, as they need thorough cross fertilization, and if they do not get it will give a failure of crop.

NEWER SORTS LATELY INTRODUCED.

DRAKE'S SEEDLING.—This variety was originated on the grounds of Mr. Drake of California. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer. One reason for its heavy bearing is the fact that it is very late in blooming, consequently is more free from frost than any other variety. The tree, while being a strong grower and very healthy, does not grow as large as some of the other varieties. A point making this variety very desirable is that it produces at an early age. The nut is of medium size and roundish in shape. The shell is medium soft and white, bearing a short, plump kernel of good colour. Doubles are often found in this variety, but this is more than offset by its good flavour and its heavy bearing qualities.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—This Almond was introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch of California, and is a regular and heavy bearer. The tree is a strong grower and inclined to have a drooping habit. It presents a very fine appearance on account of its large foliage. The nut is long and narrow in shape and has a soft shell. The kernel is very large, sweet and highly flavoured. Hulls freely and is considered a favourite among Almond growers for commercial purposes.

TEXAS PROLIFIC.—This is one of the popular varieties of Almonds grown in California. The tree is equal to that of Drake's Seedling for its heavy bearing qualities but grows much larger. It is of an upright habit, having a smooth wood and a fine foliage. It is a late bloomer, consequently is almost sure to escape damage from late frosts. The nut is of medium size, having a soft shell which is white in colour. The kernel is short, plump and very sweet.

QUINCES.

BORRIE.—

CAPE SELECTED.—A Colonial variety selected by ourselves.

***MEECHES' PROLIFIC.**—Large pyriform, golden yellow; very fragrant, good flavour. Bears early. Very productive.

***ORANGE.**—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular, surface fine, golden colour, flesh firm, flavour excellent, productive.

***PORTUGAL.**—Fruit large, oblong pyriform, flesh yellow, juicy, and less harsh than several varieties. In every respect a fine fruit; not, however, a very heavy bearer.

***RAE'S MAMMOTH.**—Fruit resembles the "Orange," but larger; of excellent quality. Tree a strong grower.

***VAN DIEMAN.**—Above medium size; oval in shape, greenish-yellow in colour and sub-acid. Bears well.

FIGS.

ADAM.—Well known throughout South Africa. Tree a free grower and regular heavy bearer.

CALIMYRNA.—Commonly called Smyrna. Fruit medium to very large, slightly flattened; skin very thin; colour light pear green when immature, fading to a delicate light yellow when ripe. Stem short. Pulp pink when unripe, deepening when the fruit ripens to dark amber. Sweet and luscious, and unequalled for drying purposes.

CAPRI.—The Wild Fig used as a host for the Blastophaga, the insect necessary to fertilize the Smyrna Fig for commerce. This variety is worthless as a fruit-bearing sort.

CASTLE KENNEDY.—Fruit large and early; an excellent variety. Skin pale brown, slightly mottled with grey. Flesh pale, slightly stained red towards centre; sweet and well flavoured. Tree is hardy and vigorous. An excellent bearer.

EVA.—An old Dutch sort.

NEGRO LARGO.—

NEW BRUNSWICK.—

OLD CAPE WHITE.—The well-known old Cape variety. Fruit small, roundish flat. Skin pale green, flesh light yellowish brown. The best for jam, and quite suitable for drying. Flavour delicious.

SIGNORA BIANCA.—Similar to White Adriatic, only rather smaller. Good flavour, and bears exceptionally well.

TIGER.—Fruit medium in size. Striped green and yellow. Tree vigorous and prolific.

WHITE ADRIATIC.—Fruit above medium, roundish. Skin very thin; greenish in shade, turning to greenish yellow when ripe. Pulp strawberry red or white with violet-coloured streaks. Hardy, robust and prolific.

WHITE GENOA.—Fruit above medium, roundish; stalk short. Skin pale greenish brown. Flesh pale, red, sweet and highly flavoured. An excellent variety.

It has been found that the Fig is not so easily transplanted as other deciduous trees and we have had complaints on this score from the Orange Free State and other Eastern parts of the country. It appears from the following paragraph, which we have extracted from an American publication, that the same trouble is experienced in America:—

“The Fig will give best results in a dry and rich location. Fertilise liberally with ashes or potash to avoid attack of the root-knot. **In transplanting see that sufficient top and roots are pruned; the top should be cut almost to the ground** (leave six inches or a foot of stem), **and the fibrous roots shortened-in closely.** Treated in this way it will invariably grow off well. In the South, and especially in Florida, it is impossible to grow Fig trees successfully in large orchards with ordinary culture. The roots are very impatient to cutting and apt to scald during hot, wet weather. Mulching with stones and heavy rubbish, or planting in close proximity to a shed or stone heap will bring success.”

We may say from our own personal experience, we believe that if the advice given above was carried out the result would be highly satisfactory, **though we do not go so far as to recommend it for parts of the country where the Fig is thoroughly at home.** This system is simply to treat the Fig at transplanting, just as is almost invariably done with the vine.

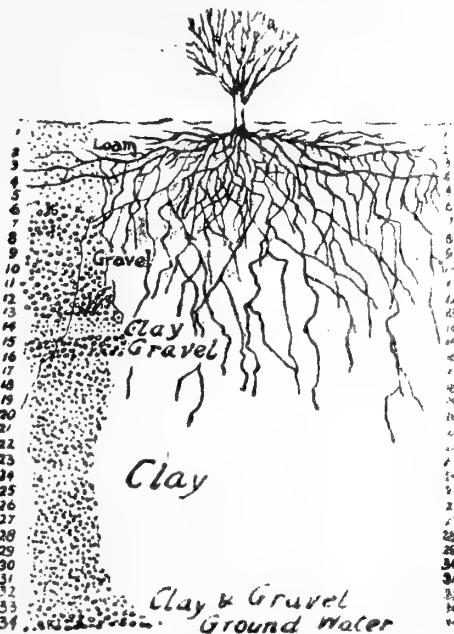
The White Adriatic and White Genoa are the best varieties for commercial purposes and can be thoroughly recommended for extensive planting. Very strong and healthy growers.

The White Adriatic can be specially recommended for drying, in districts suitable for this industry.

Planters must note that in some varieties Fig trees do not attain the same height as other deciduous trees, being, like walnuts, of thicker and more stunted growth, and we do not guarantee our Fig trees to be the standard heights of our price list.

DEEP ROOTING OF PEACH TREES.

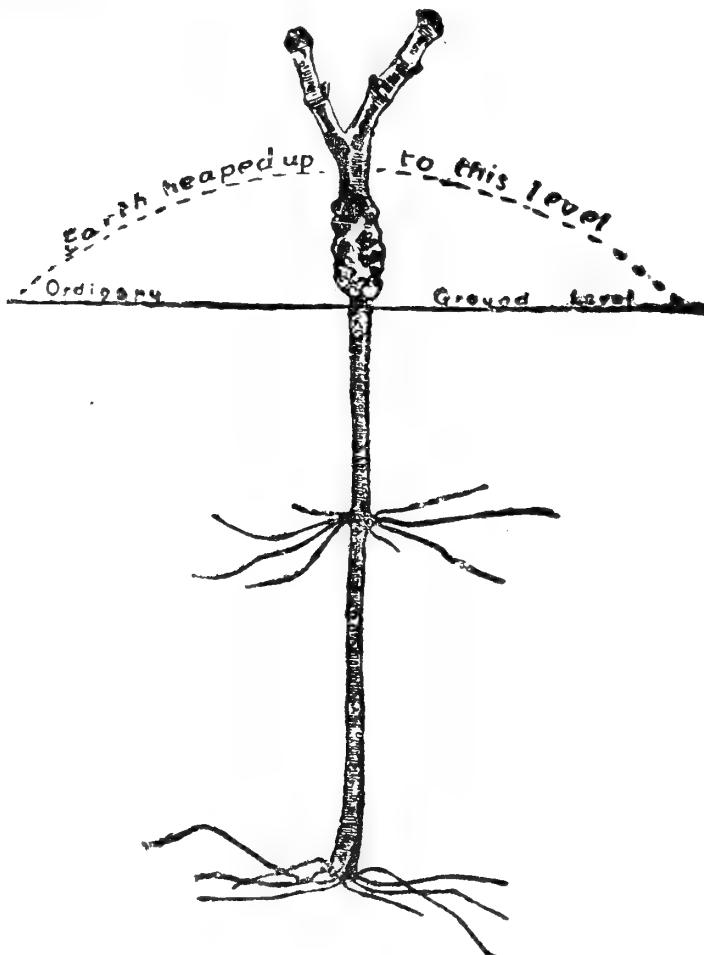
In the illustration below we show a peach tree that was grown at the Arizona experiment station. The soil or earth is shown to the depth of 34 feet, at which point the soil water or water table is found in this case. It will be noted that the roots reach a depth of 22 feet, and are then 12 feet above the water table or solid water in the soil. It will also be noted that the spread of the tree in no wise corresponds to the spread of the roots in the soil. It has been a popular fancy that the spread of the branches of the tree represent the spread of its roots. This fallacy should have been exploded without the use of diagrams, but it has not been.



The most important lesson to be learned from this illustration is that soil of proper texture is able to support trees with very little moisture.

VINES.

We occasionally receive complaints as to dying of vines supplied by us. We must tell our clients that it is often through their ignorance of how to plant grafted vines correctly that leads to this unfortunate result.



We consider the matter of sufficient importance to have the accompanying sketch made, showing exactly how they must be planted. As you will see, they must be earthed up to within two or three inches of the point where they should be cut back. This is about six inches above the graft. This must be done **directly** after planting and should be removed say 2 or 3 months later, and any roots being thrown out above the graft must then be cut off, the soil being again

heaped up against the stem. This soil can permanently be removed the winter following. Where irrigation is necessary the water should be led around the mound of soil; there is no need to remove it during irrigation.

LIST OF VARIETIES.

ALL GRAFTED ON SPECIALLY SELECTED
PHYLLOOXERA PROOF STOCKS.

BARBAROSSA.—Black round berry, tough hard skin. Late; good carrier; suitable for export.

BLACK PRINCE.—Ripens with Muscadel. Very large berry, but a shy bearer in some districts.

CRYSTAL.—A white round grape; mid-season. Good flavour and popular. Succeeds well in nearly all parts of the country.

GROS COLMAN.—Bunches and berries very large; the most handsome black grape grown.

HANEPOOT RED.—A similar grape to the White variety. Not so popular, however.

HANEPOOT WHITE.—An oval white Muscat grape. Very late. Superior flavour. Very popular everywhere.

HERMITAGE.—Medium size to large, oval black berry. Good flavour. Carries well, and is suitable for export.

LADY DOWNES SEEDLING.—A round black grape, bunches long and closely set; handsome; good carrier; late.

RAISIN BLANC.—Large late white grape. Good flavour and size. One of the most popular market varieties.

RED MUSCADEL.—Ripens very early; of considerable value as an early market variety.

WALTHAM CROSS.—An oval grape; very late; a good carrier, very large and handsome; keeps well after ripening.

CITRUS TREES.

This Department of our business has very largely extended. Needless to say, it is our aim to keep it up to date in every respect.

All the trees are grown in the Nursery to a single stem, and each tree is trained to a stake, and no expense is spared on them.

Frequently they are delivered long distances within the Union and also outside its borders with a loss of less than one per cent., and there is absolutely no excuse for a planter not being able to establish with them a successful citrus grove, big or small.

The varieties of Oranges listed are well-known as being the best for commercial planting and general purposes. **Pickstone's Washington Navel**, and **Valencia Late** stand first and can be particularly recommended. All the Lemons listed can be relied upon as the best and most satisfactory varieties for African consumption and for export, and they have been thoroughly tested in most parts of the country.

The Winter Shipping Season for citrus trees begins in June and extends till September, and the Summer Shipping Season extends almost continuously throughout the summer from the end of October till the end of March. We may say, however, that our experience shows that the trees are generally in a stage of vigorous growth from the middle of September until the middle of October, and we advise clients who want trees during that period to wait until towards the end of October.

The Citrus Trees—like all the others—are sold by height, which is reckoned from the bud or graft. The grading is liberally done. If there is any complaint it must be made immediately on arrival of the trees, otherwise it is impossible to rectify same. All trees are fumigated as provided by the Government regulations before leaving the Nursery, and special care is taken that the fumes of the gas do not come into contact with the roots.

Our stock this season comprises 70,000 saleable trees, thoroughly free from disease and sound and healthy.

PACKING.—We have been at particular pains to make this a success. Having personally studied the various methods practised by the best growers in America and Australia, we have evolved our own process from the knowledge thus acquired, and we think it will not be questioned that the particular method we now adopt is an improvement upon others.

We are constantly shipping trees packed in our special manner to distant parts of this continent, including Uganda, British East Africa, and to many places north of the Zambesi, with particular success. There are instances where the contents of the cases have lost their leaves, and by the time the consignment has reached its destination, fresh and healthy ones have grown out.

TREATMENT OF CITRUS TREES ON ARRIVAL.—

First of all it should be understood that extreme care is essential in the handling of Citrus trees.

To transplant a Citrus tree is almost like transplanting an apple tree in full foliage; therefore the bare roots should not be exposed to the winds and sun for a **single moment**.

Immediately upon receipt of the consignment it is well to apply a little water to both tops and roots, care being taken that there is a hole at the bottom of tin or case for such water to drain off. Then the case should be removed into the shade—a cool barn or some other cool building is best. In the event of the ground not being ready to begin planting, the case had best be left in the building untouched. The trees would keep thus for a few days if occasionally watered. It is never advisable to unpack the cases and heel in, as we recommended to be done in the instance of deciduous trees. Neither is it advisable to bury or put the trees into water in the event of their arriving dry and shrivelled. If by chance they arrive in this dry condition the leaves will in all probability fall off, but this will not affect the health of the tree or the successful transplanting of it. As long as the wood remains green and sound the tree is alive and well.

TIME TO PLANT AND SIMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

TIME TO PLANT.—We have frequent enquiries from clients as to when is the best time to plant Citrus trees, and we wish to point out that this class of tree can be planted out **whenever it is dormant**, in fact we can supply them almost all the year round.

Any time from June 1st to September 15th and from October 20th to March 31st is a suitable time to plant Citrus trees; the exact date dependent on your local conditions.

In giving instructions for date of despatch of citrus trees, in the summer season particularly, it should be endeavoured, where possible, not to tie us down to an exact date, as the day, owing to climatic conditions, might be an unsuitable one for digging and packing trees.

It would be wise also when planting out to consider weather conditions. It is much better not to plant in the heat of the day or when a dry hot wind is blowing. Bemember there is no great urgency about removing trees from the case, and much rather leave them under cover unpacked than to plant when the conditions are unsuitable. Early morning or evening is the preferable time to plant.

PLANTING OUT OF CITRUS TREES.—A few hints to our customers as to the care necessary in the planting of Citrus Trees will not be out of place. A successful plantation should be assured in any part of South Africa if these instructions are carried out.

If the holes are dug (and it should be recognised as a necessity by planters that they are already dug on receipt of the trees) plant the trees at once, taking them from the case one by one as they may be required. Then **immediately** give each tree two or three buckets of water by hollowing out the soil round the stem sufficiently to allow the water to be received into a basin. When all the water has sunk away, and not till then, return the dry soil to the stem. Two or three days later repeat with a couple more buckets of water per tree, and again, as required. In fact, keep the soil moist, but **not wet**, until the young tree is firmly established. There is another important matter which must not be overlooked. Immediately your trees are planted, have them cut down to, say, 18 inches to 27 inches, according to size of tree, and get the stem protected **at once, vide sketch**. Personally, we find coarse grass tied round with string as good as anything for this purpose. The stem of the tree should be covered with grass or newspaper, and thus absolutely protected from the sun, **vide sketch, next page**.

Another excellent plan to shade the tree is to drive in one or two laths of wood, say $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 3 in., beside the stem of the tree on the side of the early afternoon sun. The lath should stick out from the ground about 18 in., and would also come in as a stake for the tree to prevent it being blown about by the wind, until the roots are established.

Still a simpler plan is being recommended, and probably might answer the purpose: This is to apply to the stem a good coat of whitewash.

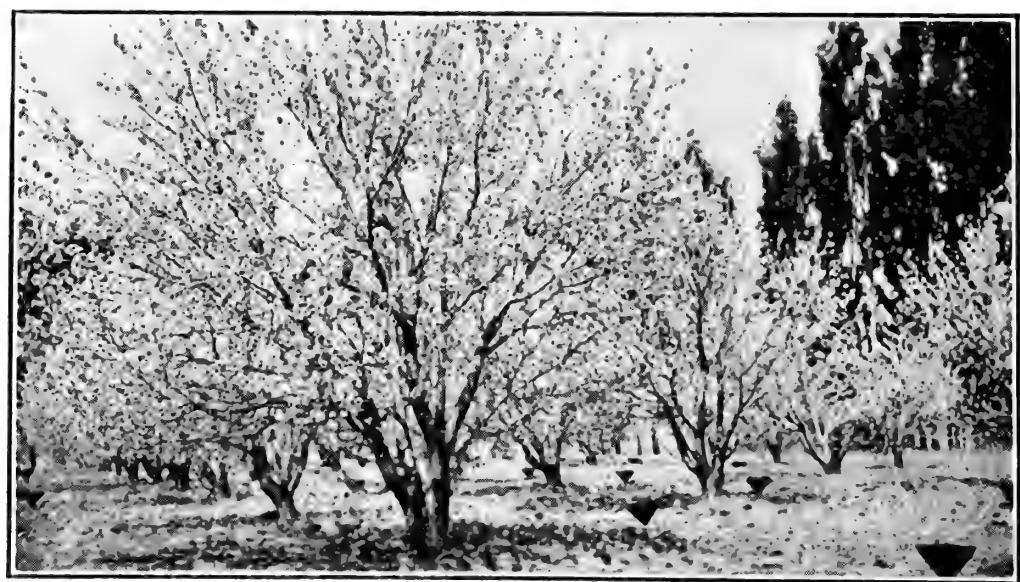
Now a last hint: do not put off either of these operations, viz.: the watering and the protection, a single hour after planting. They must be done **at once**. This is the secret of success. Do not wait until the leaves are dropping and the stem is shrivelling, as we see so many planters do, and then perhaps blame the nurseryman.



HOW OUR WASHINGTON NAVELS SUCCEED IN THE DESERT. ONE OF 2,000 TREES, AT GOOD-HOUSE, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ORANGE RIVER, AFTER THREE YEARS PLANTING.



ARRIVAL OF CITRUS TREES AT NAIROBI, B.E.A., ON 21ST SEPTEMBER. DESPATCHED FROM SIMONDIUM 1ST AUGUST.



NAPOLEON BIGGAREAU CHERRY ORCHARD AT PLATKOP FRUIT FARM CLOCOLAN, O.F.S. SHOWING FIREPOTS ALREADY FILLED WITH COAL AND READY TO LIGHT WHEN THE THERMOMETER APPROACHES FREEZING POINT.

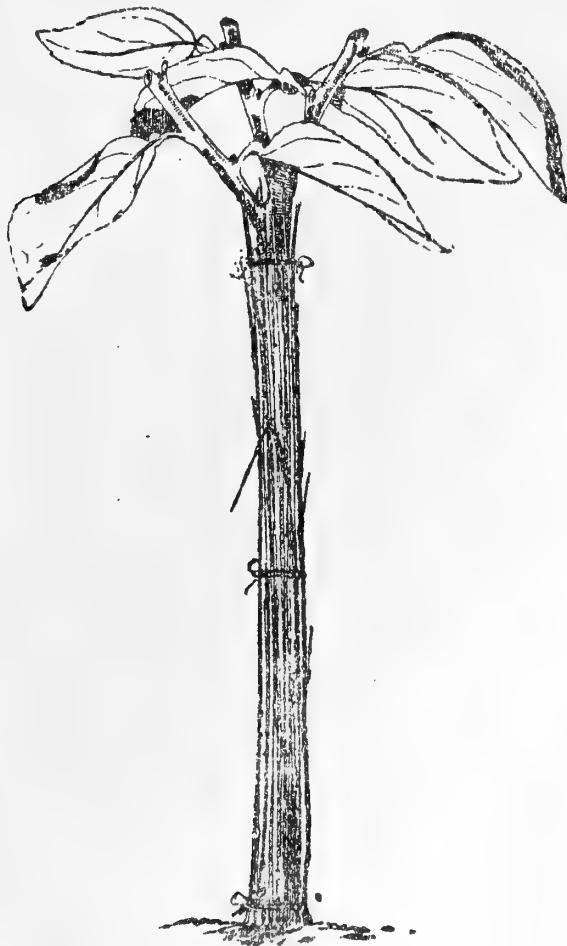


A RON CHROUTEN PEAR TREE PLANTED BY THE LATE C. J. RHODES HIMSELF IN 1897, STANDING IN INYANGA ORCHARDS. THESE TREES ARE CARRYING HEAVY CROPS, AND INYANGA IS FORTUNATE IN NOT HAVING MADE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF CODIIN MOTH—THE SOLE BENEFIT DERIVED FROM BEING SO FAR OUT OF THE WORLD.



ORANGE GROWING IN THE DESERT AT GOODHOUSE FARM, STEINKOPF. 20 THOUSANDS OF OUR CITRUS TREES ARE STANDING ON THIS FARM.

In this connection, however, we wish to draw attention to the fact that it is a mistake to abandon a tree until it is quite past recovery. Citrus trees are often given up for lost when perfectly good; until the tree becomes dried up and brown right down to the bud it is not dead. As long as there remains some green wood there is an almost certain prospect of young and healthy shoots being thrown out when the next period of growth commences. In Africa, as before stated, such periods of growth occur three or four times during the year. If a tree has been planted just at the termination of one, it may remain standing dormant for some months waiting for the next. It is then that it requires such particular



attention, for if neglected the leaves will certainly fall and the tree dry out to such an extent as will prevent its taking advantage of the growth to come. In cases where this happens, the only thing to do is to cut the tree back to where the wood is green, and to continue attending to the tree until the growing time comes back once more.

In reference to the cutting back of the head immediately after planting, we may say that if this is not done the difficulties of getting the tree established are very much increased. Many planters seem afraid to cut their Citrus trees back (and their Deciduous trees too), which we consider a great pity.

It is often asked what is the object in paying for a tree three feet high or more when it is to be cut back. We should have thought it would have been perfectly plain that in paying for first sized one is getting a thicker and altogether a more vigorous tree; and what may be cut off from root or top in no way affects this.

DEEP PLANTING.—We again make no excuse for cautioning planters against planting too deep. With Citrus trees it is absolutely fatal sooner or later; they are bound to get collar rot, and, over and above this, they are not only much more subject to the attack of scale insects, but further, it is almost impossible to eradicate scale from trees planted in this manner, because the constitution of the tree is weakened.

WE ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS AFTER TREES ARE RAILED.

It occasionally happens after Citrus trees have been delivered to the purchaser and planted out, that complaint is received of some having died off or refused to grow; and we are sometimes asked to replace such failures free of charge.

We take this opportunity of stating that under such circumstances as these it is impossible to comply with the purchaser's request.

Much as we desire to assist our clients in every possible way to establish their Citrus Plantations, it is out of the question to undertake to do more than to put the trees on rail in good condition, for after that is effected everything connected with them is beyond our control.

We know of frequent instances (usually when the work has been delegated to others) when the precautions recommended by us have been totally or partly omitted. When the trees arrive in good condition, it is possible to plant them out and get them established in the ground with little loss, **provided that they are given the care and attention they demand, and that the weather conditions are fairly favourable.** Unfortunately the planting is sometimes followed by most unfavourable conditions, such as severe frosts and drought in the winter, or in the summer strong scorching winds, and

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 14 and 15.

some of the trees are bound to succumb. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the loss is through no fault of ours, and is often an inevitable result caused by adverse circumstances so that although it is a source of great regret to hear when our clients have suffered in this direction, we are forced to place a hard and fast limit to our responsibility.

CANCELLATION OF ORDERS FOR CITRUS TREES.

Those desirous of cancelling their orders for large lots of Orange, Lemon, and Nartje Trees, should be most particular to do so early, and must do so **not less than three months before time booked for despatch**, otherwise the order will have to stand. There is a great demand for these trees, and we may be refusing orders, as has often occurred, owing to our stock being booked up as sold; thus if large orders are cancelled, the result is that we have disappointed and inconvenienced clients who were badly wanting the trees.

VARIETIES.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are those that our firm have introduced to South Africa, and a reference to these will show to what a large extent the present position of the Fruit Trade within the Union—and also outside—is due to the enterprise of our firm during the 32 years of its existence.

ORANGES.

BITTER SEVILLE.—The well-known variety from which marmalade is made.

CLANWILLIAM SEEDLING.—A selected variety of the celebrated Clanwilliam Orange. Fruit large and sweet; ripens mid-season.

JAFFA.—Imported from Syria. Medium to late ripening. Thornless. Very heavy and rich; almost totally seedless. A heavy cropper.

JOPPA.—A California seedling grown from a seed received from Palestine. Fruit oblong, almost totally seedless, thin rind, very juicy and sweet; can hang long on the tree. Ripens between Washington Navel and Valencia Late.

***MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.**— Thornless, low, spreading tree, inclined to dwarf; very productive. Fruit oval, medium, inclined to be small; rich orange colour, inclining to thick skin. Flesh soft, juicy, and very sweet and luscious. Season middle to late. Follows Washington Navel. Shipping quality of the best.

***NAVELENCIA.**—A new variety that is commanding some attention from growers. It is said by the originator to be a cross between the Thompson's Improved Navel and the Valencia Late, for it is claimed for it the good qualities of the former together with the lateness in ripening which makes its season 30 to 60 days later in ripening than the Washington Navel, thus affording a market of its own between the marketing of the Washington Navel and the Valencia Late. Does not, however, here bear out this promising result. Tree of good robust growth, small thorns, full well-rounded top, hard glossy foliage, in character and habit closely allied to the two other Nавels; fruit of good size, smooth and thin skinned, and comes into bearing second year from the bud. Suitable in some areas.

***PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL.**—Tree vigorous and of excellent habits; light thorns; heavy bearer. Fruit small, round, very solid and heavy. Skin thin; smooth and very fine texture; colour pale, almost lemon; membranes thin; grain fine; most abundant juice; sprightly excellent flavour. A general favourite; mid-season; shipping quality best.

***PICKSTONE'S WASHINGTON NAVEL.**— Owing to the number of different sorts and qualities of Nавels in South Africa, some of which, although true navels, were worthless as regards quality, and others very mediocre, our principal, in 1903, already then recognising the great future before our Citrus export industry, went specially to California with the object of securing the best possible strain of Navel. The resulting trees have now been bearing for many years, and the fruit has been exported over a series of years with remarkable success, while their bearing capacity has been thoroughly tested over the last ten years, with extremely satisfactory results. The Nавels sold by us are guaranteed the result of this specially imported strain, to which we have attached our name as a guarantee of our confidence in its future. We carry fair stocks for forward delivery.

***RUBY BLOOD.**—This is the best of the Bloods, of medium size, nearly round; skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best blood oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless and a regular bearer. Follows Washington Navel. Good for export.

***THOMPSON'S IMPROVED NAVEL.**—In character and habit closely allied to the Washington Navel. Fruit of medium size, smooth and thin-skinned, good flavour, and comes into bearing early. Its keeping qualities are equal to those of the Washington Navel. Its splendid appearance, fine texture of peel, superb colour and eating qualities render it an especial favourite among consumers. Shows no quality superior to Washington Navel in Africa, but is, however, a few days earlier.

***VALENCIA LATE.**—Tree of very fine and vigorous growth; light thorns. Early in bearing and prolific. Fruit of medium size, oval, solid, heavy. Light colour. Skin rather thin and of strong texture. Flesh of deep and very rich colour, grain fine, firm and crisp; abundant juice; excellent flavour, the quality that suits the hot months. Season latest, being prime after other varieties become stale, and maintaining fine quality through summer and autumn. Of best shipping quality, and reaches the market when there are no other oranges to compete.

GRAPE FRUIT.

***MARSH'S SEEDLESS.**—Medium size. Thin rind, with about half the usual bitter. It is a true grape fruit and not a hybrid, with all the characteristics of the common varieties, with the exception of being almost absolutely seedless. Sometimes you will find a fruit containing three or four shells of seeds, but as a rule it has none at all. With the absence of seeds the amount of juice increases, the flavour improves, and the fruit retains its noted qualities, and the pulp or meat is dark and rich. In serving this fruit you are not required to remove from 80 to 90 seeds, as is necessary with our common grape fruit, but it is ready for the table when cut in halves. The fruit is known to be a late keeper. The fact of its not having seeds that germinate when left late on the trees or in storage increases its keeping qualities to a great extent, and is another factor

greatly in its favour. A three-year-old bud will bear all the fruit it should hold at that age.

LEMONS.

***EUREKA.**—Tree nearly thornless, rapid of growth, and prolific bearer. Fruit of the best quality; a general favourite.

GENOA.—Medium size, a long oval; thin and smooth skin; of good shape and appearance; juicy, and of the very best quality. We consider to have in every respect a first-class lemon, one need go no further than this variety; grows freely in nearly all parts, and bears abundantly.

LISBON.—Same as Genoa.

***VILLA FRANCA.**—A strong growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless. Sweet rind.

LIMES.

***TAHITI.**—This variety carries fruit nearly as large as the lemon. Very juicy, and of best quality.

NARTJES.

As compared with Lemons, Grape Fruit and Oranges, trees of the Nartje family give a more fragile growth in the early years of their existence.

AUSTRALIAN MANDARIN.—

CAPE NARTJE.—Can be in every way recommended commercially; a selected variety. Suitable for export.

DANCY'S TANGERINE.—Not so good as the Cape Nartje.

***OONSHU (SATSUMA).**—A garden variety. Less susceptable to frost than any other variety of citrus.

CITRON OF COMMERCE.

This is the variety from which an essential oil is obtained. The rind, when cured, is known as "citron rind" or "succade."

SITE FOR CITRUS ORCHARD.

In deciduous planting we often have reason to deplore the absence of data as to whether trees will grow or not. As in deciduous trees, where the seedling and coarser sort of grafted tree will thrive, it does not follow that the more delicate and

more valuable fruit will always do well. We consider that in Citrus growing it can be **practically** recognised as a fact that when seedling oranges will grow and thrive improved varieties will also do so. We are therefore at once placed in the position of having data in citrus growing practically all over South Africa. This helps us considerably. In fact, we consider very good work has been done in orange-growing as regards sites. It has actually proved all through this Province, the Orange Free State and Transvaal, the best districts and the most favourable sites for planting. The opening up of the higher tableland for citrus planting would have been quite a problem without such data, as it has been demonstrated that it is only certain localities that are at all suitable owing to the prevalence of frost in the higher veld. One site may be perfectly free from frosts, whereas another, a few hundred yards away, is swept by frost or cold winds which would render the planting of citrus trees a fatal investment. It takes years to arrive at this knowledge, and it is the years of settlement, mainly by the Dutch, that has given us this valuable knowledge. Take Florida; every orange grower knows how the State has been devastated by occasional frosts, which have swept through wide stretches of the country, cutting down to the ground thousands and thousands of acres of bearing orchards. We take the Florida situation in this way. The old Portuguese settlements along the Coast had luxurious old orange groves, which as the State was developed, and as the transport of fruit to northern markets became a fact, were found to pay well. Thereupon land speculators and others boomed the country as an orange-growing country, and the boom took on. People rushed to the conclusion that because orange trees in old orchards thrived in certain districts, that large stretches of country were equally suited, consequently trees were planted out by thousands in districts that might not perhaps catch a frost in ten years. Therefore let us use the data which is before our eyes over this country and recognise that the limit of citrus culture is in no particular area of altitude or otherwise, but that right through the whole country, regardless of the general conditions prevailing in the district, there are sheltered spots eminently suited for our purpose, many of which have already been located for us. Given a site where temperature is right, and also a water supply, and the next point to consider is the character of the soil. There are no two opinions on this point. Citrus trees, to grow healthy and live long (in other words to pay well), must be planted in **well drained soil**. Personally, we infinitely prefer a soil naturally well drained; in fact, a naturally dry soil, which is of such a character that it readily accepts water into its depth.

Of such class of soils there are hundreds of thousands of acres in South Africa, provided the necessary water could be brought into them in sufficient quantity for practical purposes. We should always avoid sites which are naturally moist and wet, as the trees will never give satisfaction in such a location. We remember a noteworthy case in point. The late Mr. Rhodes, some 30 years ago, despatched a consignment of orange trees to Rhodesia to be distributed for planting; a couple of hundred were planted on his own farm in the Matoppos, the only water supply there at that time being a windmill pump, delivering the water into tubs. The well had as usual been sunk in the part of the farm which showed indication of being the wettest, and the trees were planted in a couple of acres of land adjuining the well, so that they would be handy for watering by means of barrels, which were, we believe, placed on a sledge for this purpose, the idea, of course, being that by placing them near the water they would be less likely to suffer, consequently they were standing in soil where we feel certain they could not do themselves or anybody else credit. Here is the point in planting citrus orchards: **Don't take your trees to the water, but lead your water to the trees.**

The site secured, which should be a sheltered one, little affected by frost, the next vital consideration is water; we think that in only very few favoured spots in South Africa can citrus growing be made profitable without water. We would ourselves hesitate to recommend the planting of such an orchard without having a water supply behind it proportionate to the number of trees to be irrigated.

SETTING OUT AN ORANGE GROVE.— There has been a little difference of opinion as to whether it is best to plant trees direct from tins or with bare roots. We have satisfied ourselves that if well dug and every detail of the packing is carefully done, Citrus trees packed with bare roots can be safely transported any distance throughout Africa with only a very small loss on being planted out. But growers must remember that a plant in foliage at the time of planting needs much more careful attention, as although the tree may be quite dormant at planting there must necessarily be a good deal of evaporation through the leaves, and this evaporation must be met by keeping the soil around the tree moist.

At once after planting we recommend the trees should receive water, and that the surface of the soil around each tree should be mulched with hay, straw, grass or bushes, or indeed anything which will retain the moisture. It is almost essential to protect the tree from the direct rays of the sun,

either by reeds, stakes, bagging, or indeed anything which will serve the purpose. The defoliation of the young trees to prevent evaporation is not always desirable, as the benefits derived from it are sometimes counteracted by the danger of having the tree scorched by the winds, which are very prevalent throughout the country, and, therefore, particular care must be taken to have them well protected.

DON'T PLANT TOO DEEP.—It is a mistake which is very generally made throughout the country, and is of vital importance. In Florida, where the soil is shallow, and the climatic conditions are equable, trees are often planted on the top of the ground, and the soil thrown up against them; we do not, of course, advocate this, but we do say keep the place where the bud is inserted well above the ground, letting the crown of the roots be covered a few inches only. Many growers have told us that it is impossible to keep trees clean from scale if they have been set too deep; we confirm this from our personal experience, and we do know that in Florida it is generally recognised to be a fact, and it must be borne in mind that Florida is a State of **shallow soils**, and in many instances we believe badly drained, whereas California is a country of deep soils. We feel satisfied that in shallow soils deep planting will certainly bring an orchard into an unsatisfactory state sooner or later, while in deep soil it is still quite an important matter to keep the trees well up in planting.

Never manure your trees when setting them; it is a dangerous thing to do; wait until your trees are well established in a few months, then the manure can safely be applied and will be readily and promptly brought into solution by the irrigation water, which should be immediately applied. The tree should then very shortly respond.

THE WASHINGTON NAVEL AND ITS FUTURE.

Our firm have for twenty-five years consistently advocated the placing in the premier place in South African citrus groves the Washington Navel orange, and we maintain this position in spite of anything that has been and may be said to the contrary.

We state boldly that covering the long future the Navel orange, during its season, will be our most important factor in establishing a permanent place for South African oranges in the European market, and we contend that over a large and diverse area in Africa Navels of the highest quality are grown. We admit, however, that many thousands of rubbishy

trees of poor strains of Navels have been planted,—and very often badly planted—in fact so badly planted and cared for that even a good strain would have a poor chance of coming up to a respectable standard.

We are told we must look to seedlings as the basis for the real expansion of the citrus export, to bring the fruit to such a price as can be readily eaten by the poor man, and Spain is instanced as a country from which we have much to learn in regard to stocks and the varieties suitable for the European markets. Our principal has just returned from a visit to the orange groves of Spain to look into cultural matters on the spot, and has seen many millions of trees in the Vuelta of Valencia—the home of the Spanish oranges. He made a previous visit there twenty years ago for the same purpose. The Spanish orange industry to-day is based on selected seedlings all worked on sour stock. The trees are good, bad and indifferent, according to soil and conditions, and the fruit itself follows suit. Extraordinary care is, however, taken on the pack, which retrieves the whole position and has resulted in the high repute of these oranges.

One hears much talk of sour stock to-day and their immunity from disease. We state definitely that in Spain at all events Mal di Goma and foot rot are broadcast in their prevalence. To such an extent is this so that in the Murcia and Denia areas it is orchard practice to open up each tree, exposing all roots, and keep them open year in and year out. In a word, half the orange trees of Spain, all of which are on sour stock, are actually suffering from or threatened with foot rot. We are told that these trees are regular and consistent croppers. This is not true. The crops vary as in other countries. As an instance, 1922 crop of certain groves of high repute, in South Valencia area was one-third of 1921. Over and above all this, the average height of a thirty year old orange tree in Spain is 8 ft. to 10 ft. high. They are all dwarfed and planting is seldom made at a greater distance than 10 ft. to 12 ft. apart.

The Spaniards themselves are fully alive to the value of the Navel orange, and repeated experiments have been made to establish it, without any success. As a practical grower we realize that first quality Navel oranges could be grown in Spain provided the right stocks and conditions are used. The value of the establishment of the Navel orange in Spain can be realized when we state that in the height of the season 1922 for Spanish seedling oranges we saw Californian Washington Navels exposed for sale in all the best English fruit shops at figures one-third in excess of the pick of the Spanish seedlings.

We do not contend that Washington Navel oranges will deliver high class fruit from badly selected, badly planted, and indifferently grown groves. This orange demands a high understanding and great intelligence to secure perfection, but we contend there is sufficient of these qualities among growers to secure same, and we repeat that on the Washington Navel in its season depends the standard on which our citrus reputation will always rest, and that its carrying qualities per acre space will compare favourably with any other variety planted, averaging over the years, if properly cared for.

We, however, wish to point out that we have a good stock of other varieties outside of Navels, including a special strain of Clanwilliam Seedling.

We have given here our honest advice covering 25 years, founded on cultural facts and a wide knowledge of European markets and continental orchard practice. Each will, of course, plant as he pleases.

STOCKS.—This is an important point on which we receive frequent inquiries. Many appear to be in a state of uncertainty as to what stock is best for the orange. As stated in our "Hints on Fruit Growing," we have tested nearly all the various stocks which have from time to time been recommended, and though we continue to carry a small stock of trees worked on to these different roots, stock we have adopted for general use is the Rough Lemon, and this we hope to continue to use until something which proves definitely better is brought to light. Our reasons for using the Rough Lemon in preference to others are that it is robust and healthy, it is the only stock which has lived and thrived in this country for centuries under all sorts of adverse conditions, and in fact it is said by some to be indigenous to parts of South Africa. Nearly every variety has proved successful upon this stock.

The Bitter Seville, though a suitable stock for the Lemon, has proved perfectly useless for nearly every variety of orange. The Sweet Orange stock seems very subject to root disease, and as regards the Pomelo, we have had a large plantation of various kinds of Oranges worked on the Californian Pomelo under observation for years, we find it has an undoubted tendency towards dwarfing the tree, as does also the Trifoliata, but to a much greater degree.

We have seen it stated that any sour stock, such as the Rough Lemon, has a deleterious effect upon the fruit, causing it to be sour, thick pulped, etc. We are perfectly convinced that this is a fallacy. The stock has no direct influence whatever upon the fruit, though it influences the growth and habit

of the tree; a dwarfed stock, for instance, making a dwarfed tree, and a free growing stock having the opposite effect.

We have proofs without number that fruit is not influenced by the stock, and do not know of any instance where the effect is contrary. Amongst well-known instances may be mentioned the pear upon quince, the apple upon crab, or the grape worked on to wild American root. In each of these cases the fruit of the stock is very sour and bitter, yet the fruit produced by the scion is identically the same as if it were grown on its own root. When fruit of the grafted Citrus tree varies, as it sometimes does, it is on account of difference of situation and soil, or cross fertilisation, and has nothing whatever to do with the stock.

IMPROVEMENT IN VARIETIES.— Amongst growers there is still considerable uncertainty as to whether the right and proper thing is being done in discarding seedlings for what are called "new varieties," arrived at by either budding or grafting; we are very solid on this, and give below the points in favour of the respective views.

Those who favour the planting of seedlings will agree that a seedling is harder, grows larger, and therefore bears bigger crops. This we will readily admit.

The advocates of the budded tree will claim the fruit fetches a higher price, and tree comes into bearing earlier. Also true.

We give our verdict in favour of the newer varieties.

Firstly.—Because we consider the seedling tree planted on good soil here grows so freely that when it becomes over fifteen years of age it is almost an impossibility to eradicate the pests that affect it; it grows to a size which makes it very difficult to fumigate, and it is much more difficult to get at with a spray. Whereas a budded tree would take a great length of time to attain the same size, even if it will ever do so, we ourselves having never seen a worked orange tree of much above 15 feet high, therefore a budded tree can be readily fumigated or sprayed even when it attains great age.

It will interest our readers to know that in Valencia, Spain, the home of the Spanish oranges, fumigation is entirely depended upon to keep the trees clean, and small fumigating Companies are established in all the little villages.

Secondly.—The seedling will not come into bearing until the eighth or ninth year, whereas a healthy budded tree will come into bearing and pay well in the fourth year.

Thirdly.—Because a budded tree can be planted closer than a seedling, 18 ft. to 25 ft. being ample distance apart for worked citrus trees, whereas a seedling should be set at 30 ft. apart, giving a greater number of trees to the acre.

Fourthly.—Because by the planting of budded trees the season for harvesting the crop is considerably extended, always an important point in commercial fruit growing, invariably resulting in better prices.

Fifthly.—Because it is always advisable to allow the opinion of other people and the trend of work being carried out in other countries who are engaged in kindred enterprises to influence one, and thus we find the planting of seedling oranges in California practically discontinued. We have ourselves worked in several Citrus Nurseries there, and can truthfully say that we have never seen a seedling sold.

It should be noted that the fruit of the Citrus family does not always attain perfection the first year of bearing. The first fruits are inclined to be thick pulped and are sometimes deformed. It is often not until the second or even third crop that fruit is seen at its best.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Number of trees on an acre at various distances:—

10 feet x 10 feet	...	...	...	435
11 feet x 11 feet	...	...	...	360
12 feet x 12 feet	...	...	...	302
13 feet x 13 feet	...	...	...	257
14 feet x 14 feet	...	...	...	222
15 feet x 15 feet	...	...	...	193
16 feet x 16 feet	...	...	...	170
17 feet x 17 feet	...	...	...	150
18 feet x 18 feet	...	...	...	134
19 feet x 19 feet	...	...	...	120
20 feet x 20 feet	...	...	...	108
21 feet x 21 feet	...	...	...	98
22 feet x 22 feet	...	...	...	94
23 feet x 23 feet	...	...	...	82
24 feet x 24 feet	...	...	...	75
25 feet x 25 feet	...	...	...	69
30 feet x 30 feet	...	...	...	48

To ascertain the number of trees or plants required for an acre: Multiply together the distance that the trees are to be set apart each way and divide this into 43,560 (the number of square feet to an acre), which will give the number required.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

For orchard planting, all varieties in Catalogue 20 feet apart each way, with the following exceptions:—

Quinces, 10 feet apart

Vines, 5 feet apart

In gardens this can be varied to suit size and conditions.

TIME OF BEARING.

Apples may be expected to come into bearing the 3rd year to 6th year, dependent upon variety.

Pears may be expected to come into bearing the 5th to 8th year, dependent upon variety.

Peaches may be expected to come into bearing the 3rd year.

Apricots may be expected to come into bearing the 4th year.

Plums (Japanese) may be expected to come into bearing the 3rd year, dependent upon variety.

Plums (Domestic) may be expected to come into bearing the 5th year, dependent upon variety.

Cherries may be expected to come into bearing the 5th year, dependent upon variety.

Almonds may be expected to come into bearing the 3rd year.

Walnuts may be expected to come into bearing the 6th year.

Quinces may be expected to come into bearing the 3rd year.

Figs may be expected to come into bearing the 2nd year.

Vines may be expected to come into bearing the 2nd year.

Citrus trees may be expected to come into bearing the 3rd year.

TESTIMONIALS.

A FEW OF LAST YEAR'S TESTIMONIALS AS TO QUALITY AND PACKING OF OUR TREES.

BLUECLIFF, C.P.—“The trees are splendid examples of their kind, and I am very pleased with them, and shall hope to place another order with you at a later date. The 500 Almonds you sent me were also very fine trees, and are growing well.”

KIKONDJA, KATANGA, Congo Belge.—“The Washington Navel and Grape Fruit trees have arrived in fine condition, and I much admire your method of packing.”

KARONGA, NYASALAND.—“The consignment of fruit trees arrived here on the 5th inst. Your arrangements were excellent and parcels arrived in good time for steamer, but for some unknown reason the Post Office authorities in Zomba sent them on per overland service, which meant an additional ten days, not to mention the exposure. Needless to say this carelessness has not been allowed to pass and an explanation has been requested. In spite of this mishandling the trees arrived in wonderful condition.”

PAUL ROUX, O.F.S.—“The trees duly to hand in good condition and for which I thank you. Hope I shall be lucky with them. I have not lost a single tree or vine of which I have had from you, thanks to your careful packing and healthy trees.”

FORT JOHNSTON, Nyasaland.—“I am greatly pleased with the trees. Though they had been three weeks in the post they had travelled well, and they have settled in already. The deciduous plants are already putting out a vigorous growth. All are alive. I now attach another small order.”

MONZU, N. RHODESIA.—“Many thanks for the trees you sent—they arrived in perfect condition. I planted them out at once according to instructions in your book and already I note signs of growth on several.”

C. STORY, Braeside, P.O. Lower Blinkwater, via Fort Beaufort.—“Herewith cheque for the 500 Navels I got from you last month. I should like to express my pleasure for the very fine trees you have sent me, and to say that I am particularly well satisfied with them. Please tell your Mr. H. E.

V. Pickstone that I sampled Pickstone's Navels grown by Mildenhall Bros., of Klu Klu, Fort Beaufort, this season, and I must say that for flavour, juciness, and freedom from rag, they are equal to Baddafords at their best, and I cannot give them higher praise."

KLERKSDORP, TRANSVAAL.—"In July 1921 we received a consignment of trees from you, and it may interest you to know that the trees are doing excellently, and we expect quite a crop next year."

ADDO.—"Many thanks for your telegram and letter re the missing crate of citrus trees in your second lot. They have since arrived safely after having a trip to Queenstown and back, but they are none the worse."

JOHANNESBURG.—"Many thanks for your 1923 catalogue, which came to hand this week.

I should like to give you some particulars of the trees I had from you just about two years ago, and the results therefrom. I have been more than satisfied with the lot you sent me, and in spite of the trees being rather small on receipt, yet after the eighteen months growth you would hardly credit the size of them at the present moment. The cherry trees for instance, are enormous, in fact they look more like seven year old trees, and their height is anything up to ten feet, and the same applies to the peaches and also the vines. I must admit that I have had remarkable results for the first eighteen months, and as for fruit, well on one of the vines I must have taken off about 30 lbs. of grapes of the White Hanepoot kind, and they were delicious. The peach trees too have given all satisfaction, and they have borne quite a few fruits of excellent quality and size. The Apples and pears are doing well, and I hope this season to see a few fruits thereon. Taken all through, I can only say that your trees are all that they are claimed to be, and have given me pleasure to see their growth and the results obtained. Even friends that saw me plant them and have come along now will hardly credit that they are the same trees. I will as time goes on let you know the results received during the coming seasons.

NAIROBI, KENYA.—"The trees you sent me last season have done so well, no failures, that I am now writing to ask you to send me a further 360, as per order enclosed."

LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA.—"Enclosed please find cheque value £29 12s. 6d. in payment of attached account. The trees all arrived in good condition in spite of the delay on the railway."

MACHAKOS, KENYA.—“In 1914 and 1915 we purchased five or six hundred orange trees from you. These trees are now bearing well, and we have had some thousands of delicious oranges from them.”

GWELO, S. RHODESIA.—“Am enclosing cheque in payment of your account for fruit trees. These arrived here in splendid condition, and although they were planted only $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks ago, have almost all started to bud. That they are all going to grow, we do not doubt at all.”

TAMPOSSTAD, via Zeerust, Tvl.—“I would like to take this opportunity of informing you that the 200 Nnavels, which were ordered for me last season through Mr. S. R. Ennis, have done exceptionally well, and I am very satisfied.”

KIGOMA, TANGANYIKA.—“I am glad to acknowledge you that all the trees arrived in the best condition; I hope they well grow well.”

TZANEEN, Transvaal, (January).—“I am very pleased indeed with the trees received on the 21st instant. They opened up just as one would expect from a firm of your standing.”

JOHANNESBURG, (January).—“I received the six crates of citrus trees to-day. The packing appears to be excellent and is worthy of comment. They are to be planted out to-morrow.”



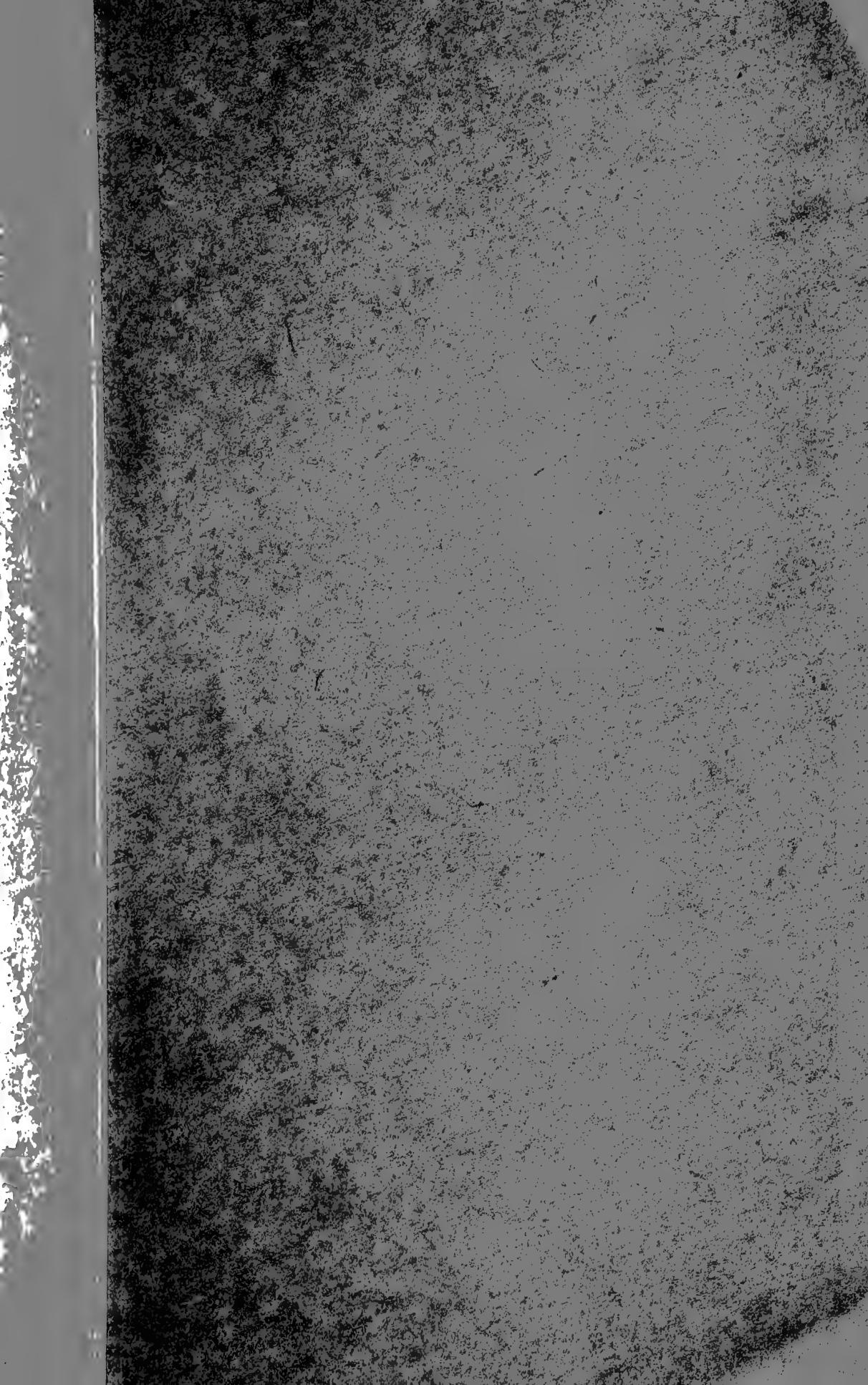
HOW OUR TREES DO ON THE EQUATOR. THESE LEMON TREES WERE PLANTED ON EQUATOR FARM, WEST KENYA, B.E.A., IN 1917, AND THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN IN MAY, 1920.



AFTER 24 YEARS - A DAY'S PACK ON RHODES' INYANGA ESTATE DURING SEASON 1920. FRUIT HAS TO BE HAULED 75 MILES TO RUSAPE 'STATION.'



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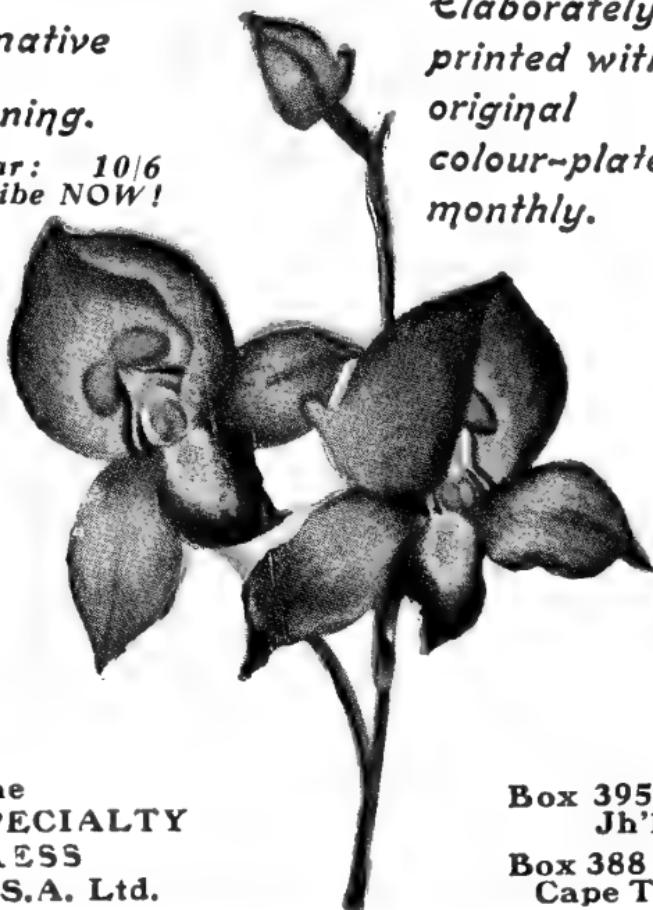
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The Month's Work for February.

THROUGH THE COUNTRY GENERALLY.

These Notes are written in conformity with our Sowing Calendar and Planting Table) one MONTH AHEAD of this issue of the paper. The object is to serve those districts which are "early"; by comparison with other parts of the country, nothing can be said to be "early" or "late"; but these may be fatal to horticultural practice. The variable conditions of plant-life from season to season, in addition to the great differing climatic aspects of some parts of the country make it advisable that the reader should make his own estimate of the time for which they are normally intended, but the reader's situation and the subtleties of his subjects can alone definitely determine the precise time when many cultural operations may be performed.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

This month is usually one of the most difficult for gardeners in South Africa. The heat of summer is usually at its greatest during this month and unless rains are experienced, plants will not thrive and gardening resolves itself into keeping plants alive by copious waterings. After this month the days will become shorter, with cooler nights and heavy dews in most districts, and even without much rain the problem of how to keep the plants thriving will become an easier one. The free use of the hoe is most essential during the summer months, hoeing not only conserves moisture but also induces a deeper root system and allows the air to penetrate through the soil.

Many hardy annuals may be sown during this month to provide late autumn and winter bloom; these may be divided into two classes. The first class will include those types which can be sown *in situ*, and the second class, those varieties which thrive best when sown in seed beds or boxes, pricked out into other beds or boxes and transplanted into their permanent positions when strong, hardy and shapely seedlings have developed. In our November number we treated of the sowing and planting out of summer annuals; those instructions apply just as fully to the winter-flowering ones.

An Ideal Seed Bed. Soil for seed beds should be trenched to a depth of about 18 inches adding a medium quantity of old, well-decayed manure, finely-broken up and thoroughly mixed with the soil until the whole is well pulverised. Form slightly raised beds about 3 or 4 feet wide with a one foot pathway running between them. Carefully level the beds and raise the edges about an inch above the bed level. Sow seeds thinly on the surface, do not rake in but cover with about half an inch of dry sifted manure, which has been put through a quarter-inch sieve. Give a thorough soaking with water which should reduce the depth to about a quarter inch.

This seed bed is suitable for all types of plants which transplant easily, both vegetables and flowers.

Sowing in Boxes or Tins. The above mentioned beds are not suitable for all varieties of seeds, some small flower seeds, such as pentstemon, matthiola and petunia, etc., are best raised in tins or boxes, which should have large holes knocked into the bottom and be supplied with about an inch of drainage material, then filled with a compost of two parts light soil, one part old, well-decayed, dry, finely-sifted manure, one part leaf mould, one part sand mixed thoroughly together. Sow seed and cover as recommended for seed beds. Transplant seedlings when the 6th leaf has formed 'two

other boxes or better, into shaded beds, placing them about 4 inches apart each way; plenty of space is most essential for their perfect development, crowded seedlings are sure to be weaklings.

In the raising of seedlings, judicious shading and regular waterings are the two great essentials. On hot days two or three waterings may be necessary, most seeds perish for the want of water at the germinating stage, which is just before they appear above the soil. Always water lightly with a fine rose.

When selecting seedlings for transplanting choose only the most vigorous and perfect specimens, as only these are likely to yield fine, perfect blooms, and are worth garden room.

This does not apply to stocks, however, as the strong seedlings, almost without exception, are single-flowered plants.

Always transplant during late afternoon and evening, using a trowel for this purpose and take care not to break the tap root; it is a mistake to cut these rather cut a portion of the top growth, which results in a quicker recovery. Never transplant when the soil is in a sodden state, rather soak the ground after the seedlings have been planted out.

Thoroughly prepare the soil for sowing seeds *in situ* by deep digging, incorporating a medium quantity of old, well-decayed manure with it, well-worked in, so that it becomes part of the soil itself. Treat the soil into which seedlings, raised *in situ*, are to be planted, in the same way.

The thinning out of seedlings sown *in situ*, to their proper space apart is of the utmost importance. Stocks should be 15 inches and pansies a foot apart, and so on, varying with the size of the plant when fully matured. Plants require plenty of space between them to allow of their perfect development and room for the air to circulate round and between them.

The following annuals are best sown

and with its feathery foliage and long, graceful stems, makes a dainty decoration.

Hunnamania should be sown now and the flower may be easily confused with a yellow eschscholtzia. The foliage is, however, not quite the same and the plant has a much taller habit. The plants sown now will most likely come into bloom with the first warm days of spring. As a cut flower it is par excellence, as the blooms which are of a delicate yellow shade will last at least a week in water. The plants may usually be treated as biennials and will continue in bloom from early spring until late autumn.

Larkspur, if sown now, and grown quickly, will give an abundance of autumn blooms. They love rich soil, a sunny position and plenty of room to develop in. The dwarf varieties are to be recommended for autumn and early-winter flowering.

Lychnis should never be omitted from the list of winter-flowering annuals. The severest weather has hardly any effect on them and their tall graceful spikes of bloom of many colours are superb for either garden or table decoration. They are not particular about soil but they do appreciate old lime rubble.

Mignonette is an old favourite and what flower can compare with it for scent. It may be used as a border or sown in clumps or in boxes. It must be thinned early and not overwatered.

Petunias are widely cultivated, and are among the hardiest annuals. Cover the seed very lightly and shade until germination has taken place. Thin out early, saving every one, and for bloom during the moist weather they are unsurpassed. They last well in water and are to be had in a great diversity of shades, with a delicate perfume.

Phlox Drummondii are to be recommended for any place in the garden; they love rich soil and quickly run into flower. Their range of colours is a very large one.

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4 SPECIMEN PAGE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT GROWER



OCTOBER 1916 - Volume III - Page 318

The Smyrna Fig in South Africa.

By C. W. Mally, Cape Province Entomologist, Agricultural Dept., Cape Town

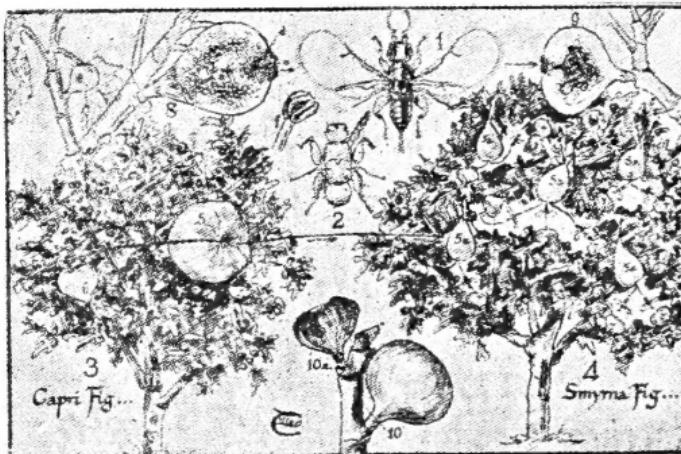
The first Smyrna figs to South Africa were imported by the Cape Governor on Mr. Landabury's recommendation in 1903 from Mr. Geo. Roeding Fresno, California under the name of 'California'. There are other so-called 'Smyrna' figs in South Africa but they are not the true Smyrna fig. The Smyrna fig is one self-fertile and hence it is necessary to cross-fertilize with pollen from the wild or 'Capri' form of it. To accomplish this the pollen must be carried from the Capri fig into the young Smyrna fig - no easy matter when the tightly overlapping scales which protect the 'eye' or 'blossom' end of the fig are taken into consideration. Under natural conditions there is a very small wasp-like insect (*Ulophaga grossorum*) that lives in the Capri fig and emerges when the figs are ripe. In order to escape from the Capri figs the insects have to creep through the cluster of pollen-laden anthers just within the 'eye' of the fig and are covered with pollen when they escape. They at once enter the young capri figs of the next crop that are just beginning to show on the capri fig trees and lay eggs for the next brood of insects.

They thus perpetuate their kind. By removing these ripening Capri figs and fastening them up in Smyrna fig trees (Fig. 5a) the insects emerge and enter the young Smyrna figs (Fig. 7) and fertilize them.

Fig. 5a - Capri figs fastened up in Smyrna fig trees by means of a large pin so that the opening of the fig is downward. This prevents water collecting and lowering with the emergence of the insects. Note the insects illustrated as passing from the capri figs to the young smyrna figs at 7. Fig. 7 - Young capri figs being entered by female insect to perpetuate the species.

Fig. 7 - Young Smyrna figs being entered by insects from the transferred capri figs at 5a.

Fig. 8 - Enlarged view of Capri fig showing galls (c) in which the insects develop and an enlarged view of same (b) from which the perfect insect (a) emerges and creeps through pollen-laden anthers (d) and escapes through the expanding opening of the fig (e) and flies either to young capri figs (8) or enters a young smyrna fig (9) greatly enlarged.



The practical importance of these insects is due to the fact that if ripening capri figs are collected and fastened to Smyrna fig trees the insects emerge pollen-laden from the Capri figs and enter the young 'Smyrna' figs, evidently under the impression that they are 'Capri' figs. By manoeuvring the insects into making this little 'mistake' the pollen of the Capri fig brings into contact with the female flowers of the Smyrna fig and induces development terminating in sweet luscious figs of perfect seeds which import richness to the flavour. The caprification taken place may be gathered from the accompanying drawing.

Anyone wishing Capri figs should send a request, stating number of Smyrna trees in the orchard, either to Horticultural School, Elsenburg, Muider's Niel, C.P. or to this office and capri figs will be sent (depending on the supply) free of charge in order of request as soon as available.

On receiving the Capri figs, open the box under the Smyrna fig trees so that any insects that have emerged during the journey will escape into the trees. Fasten a few Capri figs to each tree by means of a strong pin as illustrated at figure 5a.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

Fig. 1 - The Capri fig insect (female) with wings spread. It is the female that carries the pollen from the Capri fig (Fig. 8) to the Smyrna fig (Fig. 9).

Fig. 2 - Male of Capri fig insect. The males are wingless and seldom or never leave the Capri figs.

Fig. 3 - Capri fig tree. Capri figs never develop the sweet luscious pulp that makes a fig worth eating. (Notice the abundant crop and the enlarged figures 5a and 7).

Fig. 4 - Capri fig (about natural size) ripening in Cape Peninsula latter part of December. It is from this crop that the pollen-laden female insects emerge. On the Capri trees these females enter the young figs (Fig. 6) of the on-coming

gall as are as numerous as seeds in an ordinary fig and give some idea of the large number of insects in a single Capri fig.

Fig. 5a - Greatly enlarged view of young Smyrna fig. Note the overlapping 'Scales' that guard the entrance to the young fig. It is this structure of the young fig that the insects must creep through. Some perish in the attempt but the majority enter the fig successfully. When one considers the fact that the opening of the fig is so closely guarded that the insects become very much flattened and lose their wings

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